

U.S. 'to continue protection of Israel'

TUNIS (R) — The U.S. umbrella will protect Israel until joint Arab reactions change, Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Kibi said Saturday. Opening the 32nd session of the Arab Economic and Social Council, Mr. Kibi said that, after Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, Israeli expansion would continue "as long as the Zionist enemy benefits by the American umbrella." He said that if the Israeli policy of aggression continued with the systematic protection of the United States, the Arab World would be encouraged either to solicit the aid of a powerful partner, which would aggravate the arms race and world tension and reduce the chances of peace, or to abandon themselves to despair.

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Iraqi jets 'bomb Iranian targets'

NICOSIA (A.P.) — Iraqi forces shot down an Iranian jet fighter in western Iran Saturday as formations of Iraqi war planes bombed targets in southern Iran, according to a war communique broadcast by Baghdad Radio. The Iraqi jets returned to base safely, it added. In ground action, the Iraqi forces killed a total of 28 Iranian troops along the 300-mile Iran-Iraq battlefield, the communique said, conceding three Iraqi deaths in the same areas.

Iraq's 1982 plan to cost more

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq's development plan for 1982 will cost more than twice the sum allocated for last year, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan has said. This year's allocations will exceed 19 billion dinars (\$3.8 billion), compared with 6.7 billion dinars (\$1.34 billion) last year. The Iraqi News Agency Saturday quoted Mr. Ramadan as saying at a press conference in Baghdad Friday that investments for the current year totalled more than seven billion dinars (\$1.4 billion). Foreign trade allocations stood at five billion dinars (\$1.0 billion), he said. Mr. Ramadan described this year's development plan as ambitious and said Iraq was keen to ensure the implementation of the various projects involved.

'U.S. element' in OAU force protested

BEIRUT (R) — Libya said Saturday it has complained to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) that there is an American element in the African military force set up to keep the peace in Chad. The Libyan news agency JANA said Tripoli had told the OAU this was not only a violation of OAU resolutions but "it also endangers security and stability both in Chad and the whole of Africa." Libyan troops were withdrawn from Chad last year at the request of President Goukouni Oueddei and the OAU dispatched an African peace force with the aim of putting an end to the civil war there.

Reagan is 71

WASHINGTON (R) — Ronald Reagan, the oldest man to serve as president of the United States, celebrated his 71st birthday Saturday. The White House said he would have a private dinner with his wife and 10 friends. Names of the guests were not announced. The previous oldest president, Dwight Eisenhower, was 70 years and three months old when his second term ended in 1961.

Elizabeth celebrates accession anniversary

LONDON (R) — Queen Elizabeth celebrated the 30th anniversary of her accession to the throne Saturday in the quiet seclusion of Sandringham House, one of her privately-owned country residences, her spokesman said. Elizabeth II became queen in 1952 when her father, King George VI, died at Sandringham, close to the Norfolk coast in eastern England. The then Princess Elizabeth was on tour in East Africa at the time. A Buckingham Palace spokesman said: "It is rather a sad occasion in that this is the day her father died and, naturally, not one for celebration."

Sewage plant saves skydiver

LOS ANGELES (R) — A woman skydiver plunged 3,800 metres to earth when her parachute failed to open but landed in a sewage treatment plant and lived, hospital officials said Saturday. Lisa Boyer, a 20-year-old waitress, was making her 54th free fall 100 km southwest of Los Angeles, last Wednesday. At the end of her terrifying drop she landed in a 0.6-metre-deep pool filled with sludge, breaking her back and suffering internal injuries. The Loma Linda university hospital said she was in serious but stable condition.

Jordan 'shows the way' in backing Iraqi rights

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan has praised His Majesty King Hussein's initiative to form the all-volunteer Yarmouk Force to fight alongside the Iraqi forces against Iran in the Gulf War.

"The King's initiative deserves all appreciation, and it is hoped that other Arab countries will follow Jordan's example," Mr. Ramadan said at a press conference in Baghdad on Friday night. He said that it has become necessary for Arab countries to clarify their position with regard to the Gulf War which has been going on for 17 months.

Participation of Arab nationals in the war on the side of Iraq is the right way for achieving a pan-Arab unity, Mr. Ramadan said.

"Between 10,000 and 12,000 people from Egypt and Syria have already joined the Iraqi forces as volunteers and are fighting alongside Iraq. In addition, about 370,000 Iraqi volunteers have enlisted so far and this number is expected to jump to 470,000 during this year," Mr. Ramadan added.

Here in Jordan Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif called on Muslim preachers and mosques' speakers to urge Jordanians to offer contributions to the Yarmouk Force. In a circular to the preachers, Mr. Sharif said it is necessary for Mus-

lim leaders to "facilitate the collection of contributions for fraternal Iraq which is defending the eastern front of the Arab homeland."

Prime Minister Mudar Badran chaired a meeting Saturday for the country's governors and district governors who briefed Mr. Badran on the response of citizens in their regions to King Hussein's call to assist Iraq in the Gulf War.

The meeting was attended by Interior Minister Suleiman Arar and the ministry's Under-Secretary Ahmad Al 'Aqayleh. Mr. Arar had earlier chaired a meeting of the same group during which they reviewed a number of subjects connected with public services in various regions.

Jordanian citizens, firms and institutions meanwhile continued to offer contributions to the Yarmouk Force. Among the major contributors were the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company which gave JD 100,000; the Jordanian Trade Centres Corporation, JD 30,000; the Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette Company, JD 20,000; The Cairo-Amman Bank, JD 25,000; and Garages Proprietors Union, JD 20,000.

The Royal Court also received more cables of support for King Hussein's initiative. They came from representatives of various public sectors, organisations and individuals as well as Bedouin tribes in Jordan.

Syria 'to invoke treaty with Moscow if Israel attacks'

BEIRUT (A.P.) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam said in a magazine interview published Saturday his government will invoke its treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union if Syria was attacked by Israel.

"Israel and the United States' realise what the activation of this treaty will mean," Mr. Khaddam said in an interview with the Paris-based independent Lebanese magazine Al Moustakbal. But he did not spell out the Soviets' treaty obligations in case of a Syrian-Israeli war.

Al Moustakbal said Mr. Khaddam, interviewed at the United Nations, made the statement on the friendship treaty in response to a question about a general conviction in the United States that

Israel could defeat Syria in a blitzkrieg.

"Syria is not an easy fish to swallow," Mr. Khaddam said. "An aggression on Syria will make Syria invoke the provisions of the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union."

Syrian President Hafez Al Assad signed the treaty in Moscow on Oct. 8, 1980. Published clauses of the document provide for consultation and cooperation between the two countries in case of an external threat to the security of either nation.

Since the signing of the treaty, the Syrians have been pressing for military parity with Israel within the framework of what they call a strategic balance in the Middle East.

French Communists 'avoid the issue'

PARIS (R) — The 24th congress of France's beleaguered Communist Party drew towards its close Saturday leaving critics with the impression that four days of speeches have generated little to halt the decline in its fortunes.

With one carefully planned exception, speakers have stuck to the hallowed tradition of party solidarity, drawing omissions with their endorsement of policies followed by leader Georges Marchais and his central committee.

"An exercise in avoiding the issue," commented one French ex-Communist after a debate on the reasons for the party's disaster in last year's presidential and general elections.

The Communists, who have been ousted by the Socialists over the past decade as the main French left-wing party, lost half their parliamentary seats in the general election. Mr. Marchais

scored only 15 per cent of the presidential vote.

Four Communists are in the government of President Francois Mitterrand under a working alliance effectively dictated by a left-wing administration and the party's first share in government since 1947 has cast an uneasy shadow over the congress.

The problem for the 1,800 delegates has been trying to define a role for the Communist Party when it is harnessed to a Socialist government committed to similar goals.

In his five-hour keynote speech, Mr. Marchais, 60, barely mentioned his decision to bring the Communists back into the alliance with the Socialists that he tore up in 1977.

Although he renewed his pledge to work loyally with the Socialists, the daily Le Monde said an



His Majesty King Hussein receives at the Royal Court Saturday U.N. Assistant Secretary-General Brian Urquhart, middle. (Petra photo)

Hussein receives U.N. envoy

AMMAN (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court Saturday United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs Brian Urquhart.

Earlier Saturday Mr. Urquhart was received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan; and by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem with whom he exchanged views on U.N. efforts in maintaining peace in the region, particularly in South Lebanon.

Mr. Urquhart arrived in Amman Friday on a two-day visit to Jordan in the course of a tour in the region. He is scheduled to meet with other Jordanian officials.

In Beirut which the U.N. envoy visited earlier this week, sources close to Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan told reporters he had given Mr. Urquhart a message urging the United Nations to take action "to avert danger from the south."

Although the sources did not spell out what danger the letter was referring to, tension in the south has increased recently with Palestinians accusing Israel of planning new attacks into the area.

The letter appeared to be part of the Lebanese government's campaign to increase the effectiveness of the U.N. peace-keeping force stationed in South

Lebanon since 1978, following an Israeli attack on the region.

The force was intended to restore full control of the south to the Lebanese government, but it has been unable to move into a border enclave held by Israeli-backed rightist militiamen.

Lebanon has asked for the 6,000-strong force to be increased by another 1,000 men.

Mr. Urquhart also met with Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat during his brief visit to the Lebanese capital. The two discussed the situation in southern Lebanon.

Mr. Urquhart is expected to leave Jordan on Sunday to continue his tour of Middle Eastern capitals.

Ambassadors present credentials

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received the credentials of six new ambassadors to Jordan.

At ceremonies held at Raghadan Palace, the King received the credentials of the envoys from Finland, V. Hietonen; France, Jacques-Alain de Sedouy; Switzerland, Andre-Louis Vallon; Aus-

tria, Arnold Moebius; Morocco, Abdul Latif Laraki; and Senegal, Salaou Mbake.

Attending the ceremonies were Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem.

Israel rejects assembly's vote

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel said Saturday that a United Nations call for sanctions against Israel for annexing the Syrian Golan Heights was a continued effort to undermine its very existence.

Some press commentators said the Communists' dilemma was reflected in their language. The congress slogan pledged the party to "building socialism in the colours of France"—something Mr. Mitterrand's government also says it is doing.

The congress, watched by Soviet politburo member Konstantin Chernenko, the Polish foreign minister and a host of "fraternal guests," struck to the long term when attributing blame for its worst malaise since its foundation in 1920.

A resolution certain to be passed overwhelmingly blames the decline on the party's failure to react in the mid 1950s to the change in ideological climate that followed the death of Stalin.

U.N. resolution 'a victory'

BEIRUT (R) — Syria Saturday claimed a victory following Friday night's United Nations resolution urging the world to cease dealings with Israel, but Arab commentators said that action was needed as well as words.

The non-binding U.N. General Assembly resolution called on member states to cease all dealings with Israel and ostracise it for annexing the Syrian Golan Heights last December.

It was passed after the United States vetoed a resolution in the Security Council which would have obliged members to consider sanctions against Israel.

In Kuwait, Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah

also sounded a restrained note. He told reporters the resolution "is positive irrespective of its strength or weakness. And we hope that the countries that have supported it will implement it."

Saudi newspapers hailed the resolution as the biggest Arab diplomatic victory in the 34-year history of the State of Israel, but they assailed the U.S. for voting against it.

The semi-official United Arab Emirates daily Al Itihad charged that the U.S. "has overtaken its partner Israel in showing disregard and contempt for, and even blackmailing, the international community."

Mubarak, Thatcher open talks

LONDON (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met Saturday for talks focusing mainly on the Middle East peace process and the outcome of his trip to the United States.

Mr. Mubarak, who arrived in London after four days in the U.S., is on his first visit to Britain since assuming power after the assassination of President Anwar Sadat last October.

Mr. Mubarak and Mrs. Thatcher had a private meeting and were later joined by their aides at the prime minister's country residence, Chequers, outside London, Egyptian officials said.

They added that the two leaders discussed what would happen in the Middle East after Israel completes its withdrawal from the Sinai in April.

Britain is one of four countries in the European Economic Community (EEC) taking part in a multinational peace-keeping force which will patrol the Egyptian-Israeli border after the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

Officials here said Britain wanted to know Mr. Mubarak's views on the role the EEC could play to help reach a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Egypt's president signals to Americans Camp David falls short of expectations

By Bob Horton
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has given the United States clear signals that he will pursue a Palestinian "autonomy" agreement with Israel with the interests of his Arab brothers uppermost in his mind.

During his four-day Washington visit that ended Friday, Mr. Mubarak reaffirmed the Egyptian commitment to continue negotiating under the Camp David accords.

But he did so in a way that left little doubt that hard bargaining on tough issues lies ahead, with no assurances that a breakthrough could come anytime soon.

Soon after Mr. Mubarak made his final public appearance Friday with a "National Press Club speech" reviewing his policies, Secretary of State Alexander Haig told reporters there were still many problems in the peace process.

"In some areas we have come very close to a consensus view," Mr. Haig said. "In other areas we have narrowed the differences. And in other areas we have at least launched a process of ingenuitive and creative thinking for solutions."

Mr. Mubarak arrived in Was-

Reagan unveils \$757.6b budget

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Saturday unveiled a \$757.6 billion U.S. budget for 1983 which slashes spending for social programmes, increases defence funds and promises huge deficits and high interest rates for many years. The proposed budget projects a record deficit of \$98.6 billion for the current fiscal year and a deficit of \$91.6 billion for the financial year beginning Oct. 1, 1983. "Our budget deficits will be large because of the current recession, and because it is impossible in a short period of time to correct the mistakes of decades," Mr. Reagan said in the budget message he will send to Congress.

Weinberger to broach with Saudis possibility of arms co-production

RIYADH (A.P.) — U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger arrived Saturday declaring that he will discuss joint security arrangements for Saudi Arabia and Arab states in the Gulf region.

He told airport reporters that his talks will broach the possibility of Saudi Arabia and the United States co-producing U.S.-designed weapons.

"Co-production might be a possibility, a very real possibility," Mr. Weinberger said.

He said that his discussion with Saudi Arabia Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz will concentrate on "mutual basic coordinated security assistance" to a number of other Gulf countries.

"But first we want to find out the wishes of the kingdom and see the ways Saudi Arabia and the United States can most efficiently help countries in the Gulf, which can add to our mutual security."

Mr. Weinberger did not spell out the nature of the weapons he thinks Saudi Arabia and the Uni-

ted States might produce jointly.

He also did not elaborate on the type of assistance he thought should be extended to firm up defence of the Gulf region. Red carpets were unrolled to greet Mr. Weinberger, the first high-ranking official of the Reagan administration to visit the kingdom since the U.S. Senate approved the controversial sale of five Airborne Warning And Control System (AWACS) radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

After Prince Sultan greeted and shook hands with the U.S. secretary of defence, a military band played the U.S. national anthem and the Saudi royal anthem.

The two men reviewed an honour guard, then proceeded to the guest lounge where Mr. Weinberger sipped two cups of green Arab coffee.

During his four-day stay here the U.S. secretary will meet with Crown Prince Fahd, who runs the day-to-day affairs of Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Weinberger is also scheduled to visit Saudi military installations.

GCC foreign ministers show support for Bahrain

MANAMA, Bahrain (A.P.) — The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and five states of the Arabian Gulf convened an emergency meeting here Saturday.

Bahrain's foreign minister, Sheikh Mohammed bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, inaugurated the foreign ministers meeting by a low-key address stating that the parley was aimed at "laying down the ground work for an edifice of cooperation... to ensure the present and protect the future" of the Gulf region.

The meeting then went into a closed session with the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman, in addition to Bah-

rain attending.

The six countries make up the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), launched by a summit conference in Abu Dhabi last May.

The meeting was originally billed as a show of solidarity with Bahrain, target of an Iranian-backed "Islamic revolution" coup bid last December.

An official Kuwaiti source was quoted earlier in the day as ruling out a rupture of GCC diplomatic relations with Iran in the interest of "future understanding" and an end to the 16-month-old Iraq-Iran war.

Hungary, Jordan discuss ties

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting Hungarian delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Ghral called Saturday on Foreign Ministry's Acting Secretary-General Tayseer Touqan and discussed ways of boosting Jordanian-Hungarian cooperation.

The delegation which arrived here Friday on a four-day visit to Jordan also exchanged views with

Mr. Touqan on a number of international issues of concern to both Hungary and Jordan.

Mr. Touqan explained Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the Middle East issue and its stand with regard to supporting Iraq in its just struggle to regain its usurped territory.

The Hungarian delegation, now on a tour of several Arab capitals, is scheduled to meet with other Jordanian officials.

News analysis

After a second and final meeting with President Reagan, he gave U.S. officials a sense of relief by saying: "We are determined to pursue our peace efforts until a comprehensive settlement is reached according to the Camp David accords."

Mr. Mubarak said that solving the Palestinian problem was the key to peace in the Middle East and that the Palestinians could not be denied the right to self-determination and a "national entity."

The Israelis regard "self-determination" and "national entity" as code words meaning the

right of the Palestinians either to a separate state or a confederation with Jordan. Israel opposes both.

Mr. Mubarak, answering questions after his National Press Club speech, said one major difference between Egypt and Israel was whether the authority to be set up by an autonomy agreement would control only the people and not the land.

"We (the Egyptians) can't say that the authority will have control only over the people and not over the land. If we as Egyptians should accept such a principle, we will be attacked from every country in the world," he said.

Mr. Mubarak also called on the United States to begin a dialogue with the Palestinians, and he phrased his appeal in a way which indicated that he also meant the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The U.S. position is that it would begin such talks only after the PLO recognises Israel's right to exist and accepts certain key United Nations resolutions on the Middle East.

NATIONAL



Social Security Corporation Director General Farhi 'Ubeid addresses a press conference on the establishment of a Jordanian precast concrete firm Saturday (Petra photo)

JD 4 million firm set up to make precast concrete

AMMAN (Petra) — The establishment of a Jordanian company for the manufacture of precast concrete was announced here Saturday by Social Security Corporation Director General Farhi 'Ubeid.

The company's capital, he said, will amount to JD 4 million, half of which has been already paid up by institutions from the public and private sectors. The rest will be offered to the public in the form of shares.

The establishment of the company was in line with and in response to a ministerial committee's decision, he said. The purpose is to meet the country's construction needs as projected in the new five-year development plan (1981-1985).

It is hoped that the company will help reduce the cost of construction work and materials, and will help in solving financial and administrative problems facing this sector, Mr. 'Ubeid added.

According to Mr. 'Ubeid, construction projects specified in the development plan are worth more than JD 750 million, of which JD 300 million is earmarked for housing and JD 150 million for the construction of schools and government buildings.

Shareholders of the new company include the Social Security Corporation, the Pension Fund, the Housing Bank, the Industrial Development Bank, the Post Office Savings Fund, the Ministry of Education Housing Fund, the Yarmouk University and University of Jordan savings funds, along with 37 other private sector institutions.

Upper House meets today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Upper House of Parliament will meet Sunday under the chairmanship of Speaker Bahjat Al Talhouji. The members are expected to discuss His Majesty King Hussein's recent initiative for the formation of the all-volunteer Yarmouk Force.

Meanwhile, the legal committee of the National Consultative Council (NCC) held a meeting Saturday to discuss a draft amendment to the existing overland transport law; a draft law on foreigners living in Jordan; and a draft law dealing with means of developing orphan's funds. The committee scheduled another meeting for Tuesday.

N. Yemeni development minister here to discuss projects, planning

AMMAN (Petra) — The Yemeni Arab Republic (North Yemen) seeks to benefit from Jordan's experience in planning and development, North Yemeni Minister of Development Fouad Qa'id Mohammad said here Saturday.

He was speaking upon arrival for a three-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of National Planning Council (NPC) President Hanna Odeh. The visit's purpose is "to discuss cooperation between North Yemen and Jordan and to exchange views on the implementation of North Yemen's development projects," Mr. Mohammad said.

The minister lauded the wise leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, and said he is carrying to King Hussein greetings from North Yemen's leadership and people.

This month a conference will be held in Sana'a to discuss North Yemen's 1982-86 five-year development plan, and Mr. Mohammad said he will invite Dr. Odeh to attend that conference.

Later Saturday, the North Yemeni minister held a meeting with Dr. Odeh, during which they reviewed the general outline of Jordan's new five-year development plan. Another meeting was slated for Sunday, during which further discussions will be held on the planning and implementation of development projects.

Jordan, Syria discuss site of pan-Arab printing firm

AMMAN (Petra) — Representatives of Jordan and Syria met at the Council of Arab Economic Unity's (CAEU's) headquarters here Saturday to try to reach agreement on the site, in one of the two Arab countries, for the establishment of a pan-Arab printing press company.

The CAEU's board decided to establish such a company at a meeting held in Amman last December. Saturday's meeting was held to pave the way for another by representatives of Arab states which hold shares in the company. Jordan and Syria are the two alternatives for the press' location.

Jordan's team at the meeting was led by Ministry of Communications Under-Secretary Fares Al Sarayreh.

JCO agrees to buy Iraqi dates, bran

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) has concluded a contract to purchase Iraqi dates to be used as livestock feed at the rate of JD 35 a tonne, it was announced here Saturday.

The announcement followed a week-long visit to Iraq by a JCO team which also concluded a deal for the purchase of unspecified quantities of bran, which is expected to arrive here in the coming few days.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Judges commence U.S. tour

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Justice Ahmad Abdul Karim Al Tarawneh and several other top Jordanian judges left for the United States Saturday for a four-week tour on which they will visit a number of states. The six-member delegation will meet their American counterparts and will visit courts, prisons and law offices in several American cities; the United Nations, and New York City. Through seminars and consultations with leading practitioners, the delegation will look at how U.S. courts deal with criminal procedures, prisons and juvenile offenders. The programme is financed by the United States Agency for International Development.

Ramtha gets JD 741,000 budget

RAMTHA (Petra) — Ramtha Municipality Saturday approved a budget for 1982. The JD 741,000 budget will finance new projects such as the establishment of an industrial zone and a car park, the construction of three bridges and the asphalted of 30,000 square metres of the town's streets, according to Mayor Mohammad Al Bashabsheh.

U. of J. students back to school

AMMAN (Petra) — Some 11,000 students went back to the University of Jordan Saturday to start the second semester of the 1981-82 academic year. The students had been on a two-week mid-year holiday.

Advanced nursing taught in Tafileh

TAFILEH (Petra) — A nine-week training course for male and female nurses employed at Health Ministry clinics opened here on Saturday. The course, which 12 participants are attending, is aimed at orienting them on advanced nursing techniques.

Texas Southern U. team leaves

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from Texas Southern University left Amman on Saturday at the end of a four-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, the delegation's members held talks with officials at the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University which resulted in agreement on a programme for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Jordanian universities and Texas Southern. The programme entails the exchange of visits by teachers and students, and joint research projects covering a variety of scientific subjects. The delegation also toured archaeological sites in Jordan.

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(Part 2)

How to preserve and research into Jordan's heritage

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of two articles, in which Meg Abu Hamdan looks into the activities of the Department of Antiquities. In the first article, published yesterday, the writer gave a detailed account of the department's involvement in the preservation of Jordan's archaeological heritage. In today's article, she reports on the role the Department of Antiquities plays in archaeological excavation and, in an accompanying article (box), she visits the department's Registration Centre.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS are the Department of Antiquities' other main concern besides its preservation work. The year 1981 saw as many as 13 different excavations carried out all over the country, either by the department itself or by foreign missions, usually funded by external bodies, which ultimately answer to the department.

Of these 13 excavations only two however were undertaken solely by the department — that at Qasr Hallabat, where Dr. Ghazi Bisheh and his team found some fine examples of Umayyad mosaics, and at Umm Sahoun where a large, complex and unique Nabatean kiln was accidentally discovered.

"We are limiting ourselves to the minimum of digs," said Dep-

and one of these is that they must have a permit which costs 10 per cent of in-field expenditure. This nominal fee helps the department pay for the restoration of the site-like infilling trenches and rebuilding walls — after the somewhat-destructive effects of an excavation. The money also pays for a guard on the site. The department also requires that up to two of its representatives in responsible capacity, be present on an excavation, to share the work and keep the department informed by their reports.

The distribution of the finds from the excavations is done in accordance with the new updated "Law of Antiquities" of 1976. The division of spoils is thus no longer on a fifty-fifty basis between the department and the ins-

Some actions, however, have been taken which have helped cut down the pilfering from sites quite substantially.

"There are now no more licensed antiquities dealers in Jordan," explained Dr. Hadidi, "and under the law all the objects in their possession are registered with, and are the property of, the department. The department will buy what it can of these antiquities with the money allocated, while the rest will remain in the dealer's custody until such a time as the department can afford them. Unfortunately some of these antiquities are very expensive and as the years pass their value increases all the time. For example, a gold coin from the Umayyad period could have been bought for JD 10 fifteen years ago. The same object today is valued at JD 150."

The budget of any government department is always its biggest problem, but in the case of the Department of Antiquities the limitations caused by insufficient allocations are "particularly severe, given the requirements for its effective functioning." Apart from the ones stated above, these limitations manifest themselves in several other ways.

First, the low government salaries do not provide enough incentive to either attract or keep trained personnel, especially when

mitted to the government, our income has been almost tripled," Dr. Hadidi said.

This increased budget will enable the department to put into practice most of the recommendations put forward by the Concept Group, which Dr. Hadidi regards as the department's five-year plan. Two of the bigger projects — that of establishing a historical and archaeological centre in Amman (a scheme that received full support at the Oxford Conference held in March 1980) and of a new national archaeological museum will still need considerable government backing if they are to become a reality. Dr. Hadidi is, however, very hopeful that the building of the new museum, for which plans have already been drawn up, will get the go-ahead, after a meeting later this month has been held at which the final decision on the location of the site will be made.

Small regional museums are still being opened and 1982 should see the inauguration of an archaeological museum in Salt, while the displays in the museums at Karak, Petra, Irbid, and Madaba, of artifacts which have been uncovered in systematic excavation and accidentally in these regions, are continually being improved upon. These museums, along with the Jordan Archaeological Museum, found on Amman's Citadel Hill, are extremely important from the point of view of educating the population about archaeological and cultural matters, as by seeing the exhibited antiquities the public will acquire a knowledge of Jordan's history and civilisation.

The department is also interested in starting a museum educational programme for schoolchildren and with this aim in mind have enlisted the help of Lydia Paley Hume, an anthropologist who has worked in the museum education field for three years at the national history branch of the famous Smithsonian Institution. After visiting Jordan's museums, Mrs. Paley Hume suggested an improvement should be made in the display of the exhibits in order to make them more attractive and interesting to all visitors — not just for children. Fur-

The Concept Group Meeting recommended that all archaeological data and library facilities at the centre should be computerised. One day, this will certainly be the case, but at present it is all carried out manually. One room, full of grey filing cabinets, holds all the reports of all the digs and with the aid of Head of Registration Zein Bouman, or one of her assistants, any of these reports can be read and photocopied.

The 3,000 books and 5,000 annuals which line the circular walls of the library can only be read on the premises, as some of them are very rare and old like a huge beautifully-bound German book printed in 1907 about Qasr Amra. It is hoped to build the library up so that it will become the major archaeological research tool in Jordan.

The collection of photographs in the photographic library only goes back as far as 1936 when Gerald Lankester Harding first founded the photographic section. There are literally thousands of photographs however, and copies can be made of any print one may want. There are three full-time photographers working in the section, headed by Boghos Darkhajian, whose job it is to photograph all the sites and objects found.

It is the aim of the Department of Antiquities, in respect of the Registration Centre, to increase and upgrade the facilities and the staff and to include a greater percentage of highly trained technical officers, while a training programme for technical staff is to be introduced within the department itself.

Department of Antiquities Director General Adnan Hadidi, "while the majority of new sites are given to international teams. This suits us well for two reasons. First, we are financially unable to undertake major excavation work and second, in human terms, we do not have enough specialists to be in charge of such digs."

Apart from these factors, the foreign mission are interested and readily available for the work, complete with all the experts necessary for the highly complex affair of today's excavations.

This being the case, one wonders how the department allocates the sites among all the interested foreign missions. "I do not have a set policy of allocating digs to certain teams, as I do not believe in giving concessions to any university or nation — it is first come first served," Dr. Hadidi said.

However, in order to make sure there is no overlapping of work or redundancy of research, certain missions are granted priorities on certain sites or periods. For example, the British Institute of History and Archaeology concentrates on pre-Islamic sites like Busaira Towailan and Citadel Hill in Amman. On the other hand, with vast areas like Wadi Rum, no one team is capable of surveying it all, and so at present four teams — three American and one Australian — are covering the area.

Every excavation carried out by an international team must abide by the department's regulations

tioned the team represents. Instead, it is now left up to the discretion of the director of the Department of Antiquities who can allow the team to take back to their country a number of objects which have duplicates or of which the department already has samples.

"We are very flexible on this," said Dr. Hadidi, "and we achieve a happy compromise. The international team are very understanding and care about our cultural heritage, often drawing our attention to the fact that some objects — say if they form a homogeneous collection — should stay in the country. Sometimes, however, we grant them such a collection and we take copies."

This legal loss of antiquities abroad is not the only way some of Jordan's antiquities go astray. Despite the heavy penalties imposed on anyone caught stealing or trading in antiquities by the 1976 antiquities law, much is still stolen from the sites to find its way into the antiquities blackmarket.

This is mainly because the department's budget does not run to either allowing the department to enforce the law adequately or even to the 'rigid protection' of sites that was recommended by the Concept Group meeting on Jordan's history and archaeology held in Amman in April last year. This is especially the case when the department cannot afford such rudimentary protection as fencing on many of the sites.

more lucrative employment can be found in other countries. The result of this is that the department is constantly understaffed.

Second, even for the staff who do stay to work at the department, facilities are limited. This is particularly the case in the regional offices where "inspectors often have to work without vehicles, skilled labourers, photographic equipment and library facilities."

Finally, endangered sites owned by the private sector are often impossible to save as the department simply cannot afford to buy them. A notable example of this is the Amman district where, because of the extremely high cost of the land, two Iron Age towers (ca 1000 B.C.) were recently lost.

An obvious solution to this pressing problem is the increased allocation of funds which should be sufficient to pay for "good salaries which would attract intelligent and devoted scholars, good equipment, the land on which the sites stand, space to accommodate visitors and good-quality publications on many levels." As the Concept Group's recommendations say: "All these cost money but the results for national pride and international reputation can be attested by many nations who have recognised these facts and have given their national heritages the financial support required."

"In response to the Concept Group's and other reports sub-

ther suggestions included the development of a teachers' guidebook which would be based on the museum's exhibits, as well as on the school curriculum and of worksheets for the children. Mrs. Paley Hume also thinks that guided tours of the museums should be more available and that for older children a "behind-the-scenes" peak would perhaps interest them.

Another idea, which Mrs. Paley Hume found worked well in the United States, was to bring the museums to the children — in boxes. Collections of small, easily replaceable, tough, archaeological objects could be taken to the schools in boxes which the children could then handle and learn from.

Publications and international symposia are not only the department's only way of disseminating information to the World's scientific community, but are also a way of making that information available to the general public. Publications already issued by the department are pamphlets on certain sites, booklets by Gerald Lankester Harding on Jerash and Petra, a tour guide on Umm Al-Jimal by Bert de Vries, a series entitled "The Heritage of Jordan" — the first volume of which was published in 1977 — and special books on the castles and mosaics of Jordan. The most important publication however, is the Annual of the Department of Antiquities (ADAJ), which is a compilation of all the reports of the excavational work carried out over the previous year in Jordan.

The ADAJ, in its present form, was initiated by Gerald Lankester Harding in 1950, when he was the director of the Department of Antiquities, a post he held for 20 years. The journal is now a prestigious, internationally well-known publication which is distributed to universities all over the world. In great demand, the journal is of a very high academic standard and the quality of printing and illustration improves yearly.

Future publications, when funds allow, will be guides for all the country's museums and an encyclopaedia of the archaeology of Jordan, a publication that was recommended by the Concept Group. April will see the first issue of the book, containing all the proceedings and papers given at Oxford University in March, 1980, when a conference on Jordanian archaeology was initiated and held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and attended by the Prince of Wales. Both their speeches will be printed in the book.

This conference was one of the department's greatest achievements, and the size and importance of the symposium will probably be unmatched for many years. However, the Concept Group on Jordan's history and archaeology will continue to meet once every three years to advise the Jordanian government on "the proper preservation of Jordan's heritage and archaeological wealth, and on the possibility of developing the country's archaeological resources." The next Concept Group meeting — which is an internationally attended affair — will be held in late March or early April 1983 in Amman and Aqaba.

WSC seeks finance for \$85m phase of Zarqa sewer project

AMMAN (Petra) — Water Supply Corporation (WSC) Director General Sa'id Bino Saturday discussed with a delegation from the Jordan Islamic Bank the bank's participation in financing a sewerage project for Zarqa.

The first phase of the project entails the construction of a waste water treatment plant, the laying of sewer pipes in Zarqa and improving the water pipe networks in Zarqa and Russeifa, Mr. Bino said at the meeting.

This phase, he said, is expected to cost nearly \$85 million. Contacts are under way with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the World Bank and the West German government to seek their assistance in implementing the project, he said.

According to Mr. Bino, the designs and tender documents for the project will be ready in the coming two months, and work is expected to start in the third quarter of this year.

3 embezzlers hit with fines, hard labour

AMMAN (Petra) — Three Jordanian public officials have been sentenced by the military court to five years in prison at hard labour for embezzlement.

The three, who were convicted of conspiring to embezzle large sums, were also fined. One of them, Mohammad Abdul Karim Abdul Ghanam, will pay JD 30,698; the second, Riad Al Fuqaha, JD 43,656, and the third, Nayef Al Bawarid, will pay a fine of JD 30,690.

Fifteen merchants, meanwhile, have been sentenced by the court to pay JD 70 each for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor endorsed the sentences on Saturday.

Studies contract marks start of huge phosphate mine project

By Steve Ross
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The signing of a contract for studies of the huge phosphate reserves in Shidiyeh, southeast Jordan, last Sunday marked the beginning of one of Jordan's most ambitious — and potentially most profitable — mining projects.

Mr. Samah Madani, managing director for the project at the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC), told the Jordan Times that the studies would be performed in two phases by a six-member consortium. Led by the French firm Sofremines, the team also includes four other French companies or agencies. They are Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM), C.D.F. Chimie, Bureau Centrale d'Etude pour les Equipements d'Outre Mer (BCEOM) and Sofreil. These partners are joined by the Jordanian associate office of Dar Al Handasa, a Lebanese consulting firm.

Mr. Madani said the contract, whose total value he did not reveal, covered a 13-month pre-feasibility study and a 12-month feasibility study. The French-led consortium would be looking into all aspects of the Shidiyeh project, he said, including mining, beneficiation, transport, infrastructure and chemical processing to produce superphosphate and phosphoric derivatives. The wide scope of the studies required explains the multi-disciplinary nature of the consortium — including one chemical firm and one specialising in rail transport.

The construction phase at the new mine site is expected to start in about 30 months, Mr. Madani said. The initial production target is 3 million tonnes a year (t/y) of saleable phosphate rock; but only 0.5 million tonnes is expected to be produced in 1987, the first year. The 3 million t/y mark should be reached by 1990, and Shi-

diyeh should be putting out 10 million t/y of saleable phosphate by the year 2000. Saleable phosphate represents about 60 per cent of the tonnage of raw ore mined, according to Mr. Madani.

The Shidiyeh project is now in the hands of an implementation committee chaired by Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour, who signed the contract with the study consortium last Sunday. The team also includes Mr. Madani, and the directors or presidents of the JPMC, the Natural Resources Authority, the National Planning Council, the Jordan Electricity Authority, the Aqaba Railway Corporation and the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company. The JPMC will take over from the committee when mining actually begins.

RSS signs to help at Abu Nuseir

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the Housing Corporation Saturday signed an agreement for co-operation in controlling the quality of materials used in the construction of the Abu Nuseir housing project.

Under the agreement, RSS technicians will stay on a continuous basis at the Abu Nuseir site throughout the coming three years, the time set for implementation of the project, in order to conduct tests on materials used and report their findings to a supervising officer based at the site.

RSS Building Research Department Director Rudi Al Sharif expressed the hope that similar agreements will be reached between the RSS and other organisations.

RSS Director Albert Butros and Housing Corporation Director General Hamdullah Al Nabulsi signed the agreement.

Irbid Governorate police nab thieves, robbers, housebreakers

IRBID (J.T.) — Irbid Governorate police patrols have apprehended a number of thieves who plagued the governorate during the past two months, Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Saturday.

The police arrested a man identified as M.A.B. and his wife for breaking into seven houses in Irbid, the paper reported. They confiscated a number of television sets, recorders, watches and clocks, pieces of gold and electrical appliances which were found in the possession of the man and his wife, it said.

Among other arrests reported in Irbid:

Police arrested a young man identified as B.J., 25 years old, who was said to have hid in a cave outside Irbid in daytime and break into houses whose owners were not in. He was caught red-handed while robbing a house at 2 a.m. The police confiscated colour television sets, tape recorders, cassettes, clocks, clothes and lady's purses which were found hidden in the cave after eight thefts committed by B.J.

Two men identified as A.H.M. and M.A.A. were arrested for breaking into a house. Two other men were arrested by Irbid police for robbing JD 325 from a petrol station caretaker.

Irbid Governorate Police Director Abdul Wahhab Al Nawasreh called on citizens to cooperate with the police and report any suspects. He added that the Public Security Directorate has prepared a programme for a num-

Preliminary testing at Shidiyeh has already produced very encouraging results. The area — southeast of Ma'an in southern Jordan — has 570 million tonnes of proven phosphate reserves and 200-240 million tonnes of indicated reserves. Other factors point to enough additional phosphate to bring Shidiyeh's potential to 1,000 million tonnes. This is far more than at any of the JPMC's three existing mine sites — Russeifa, Al Hasa and Wadi Al Abyad — and the quality of Shidiyeh's ore is at least as high as that found elsewhere.

The geological structure of the deposits, however, necessitates great care in studies and implementation. Shidiyeh is a "multi-bed" ore site, Mr. Madani said; it has three layers of different types. This means pre-feasibility studies must be very precise and include bench scale tests. The feasibility study will include pilot plant testing.

Such difficulties, however, do not dampen the enthusiasm of the project's planners. Mr. Madani says he envisages a break of roughly three months after the feasibility study is completed, during which financing will be sought. Then the design and construction phase will begin, with final engineering and designs to be followed by procurement, construction, commissioning and start-up.

Besides the size and quality of the Shidiyeh reserves, one great advantage is their proximity to Aqaba. The distance is 130 kilometres in a straight line, although any transport route would be longer because of rough terrain. After the construction of mining facilities and a township, the next priority will be transport. Mr. Madani says he believes a standard-gauge rail line will be chosen as the best alternative, though a road to Aqaba is a possibility. The third step is the expansion of loading facilities at the port, which will be handling 85-90 per cent of Shidiyeh's production.

The new mine will also provide all the needs of the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company's (JFIC) diammonium phosphate plant south of Aqaba, which will start commercial production at the end of the summer. The JFIC facility will be taking up to 1.5 million t/y of high-grade phosphate from the Hasa mines, but will switch to Shidiyeh as soon as it can.

Another possibility is the production of fertiliser out of sub-saleable phosphate rock, which Mr. Madani says is under study.

Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy with scattered rain and thunder, especially in the southern and central areas. Slight snow is expected in high regions. Winds will be southwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with thunder activity, southerly moderate winds and rough seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	1	8
Aqaba	8	16
Deserts	0	10
Jordan Valley	7	16

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 7, Aqaba 15. Humidity readings: Amman 67 per cent, Aqaba 45 per cent.


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WHAT'S GOING ON

Film

* L'Une et L'Autre, colour film sub-titled in Arabic, at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

Exhibition

* Recent Prints from Britain, featuring work by a number of contemporary British artists, at the British Council from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., 4 - 6 p.m.

Play

* Betrayal, by Harold Pinter, a dramatisation by the Playreaders, directed by Malcolm Quantrill and Margot Bell. At the British Council at 8 p.m.; Refreshments available from 7 p.m. (Play not suitable for children)

Church service

* Special: Evensong at 6:30 p.m. (in addition to regular Sunday service), at the Church of the Redeemer, First Circle, Jabel Amman.

Jordan Times

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JORDAN IN THE YEAR 2000

Effects of urbanisation II

It was established that a number of exogenous and indigenous forces lead to the rapid urbanisation of the people of Jordan. To have passed from desert and small village life to an urban setting in a single generation is a social change of major proportions. The social and psychological impact on human relations is fundamental.

The individual in the Arabian desert was protected by an elaborate social net that gave him physical and psychological support. The bedouin Arabs were materially poor. But they were individuals with immense pride and dignity. A man was valued by the strength of his character, by his devotion to his religion, and by his eloquence and literary capacity. Men and women knew their rights and obligations to the minutest detail. Social roles were clear, the sense of identity strong. The physical environment and economic aspects balanced delicately with

the socio-political system and cultural values.

The urbanisation and industrialisation of the people of Jordan have changed the physical and economic environment in which Jordanians find themselves. The logical consequence is that the socio-political system and cultural values will shift in order to find a new point of equilibrium.

A main impact of urbanisation on children is that while it generally provides them with better health and educational services, it separates them from nature. It also limits greatly their space for play and physical expression. Only a generation ago, most people lived close to the land, close to camels, horses and various domestic animals. Now, many children have never seen a live camel. Does isolation from soil, animals, sands and trees, create within us an unidentified spiritual hunger? Do we miss something very essential by

being isolated from our natural habitat?

By the turn of the century, children who were born in the cities will adapt to a new social and physical environment. Physical contact with our natural habitat must be maintained. Summer and winter camps all over the country can be encouraged to give our children the opportunity to live, even if it were for a short time, outside the confines of cement buildings, paved streets and little space. Youth movements can play a major role in this task.

Social mechanisms that evolved over centuries to suit the circumstances of rural and bedouin society do not operate well in the city. We are now in a transition stage. The strong informal relationships among large families are being replaced in many cases with formal family associations and societies. There is also the urge to form clubs in the capital

that identify with certain towns or villages. It is a struggle to maintain an identity and generate a self defense mechanism in the city where a person feels estranged and faces the complex problems of organisations. Voluntary associations will revolve more around broad coming needs and issues than blood and family.

In both the industrialised and developing countries, rapid urbanisation has correlated with rise in crime, violence, drugs and general social apathy. Is this trend inevitable for us too? Urbanisation has several advantages. It enables our society to concentrate our human and physical resources, increase our intercommunications and makes possible the delivery of education, health and entertainment services to most of the population. But the same environment that provides the above advantages is also a potential ground for more crime, pos-

sibilities of pollution and over emphasis on materialistic values. Our sociologists, educators and the whole vector of social-political leaders will have the task of deciding how best to mediate the possible hazards of urbanisation. Can we maintain a sense of neighbourhood within our cities? How can we involve our youth in constructive and imaginative activities?

Our main challenge in urban areas in the coming two decades will be to improve the quality of life in our cities. It is felt that such an improvement can only be achieved through the cultivation of a civic spirit where every city resident feels that the well being, cleanliness and order of Amman, Irbid, Zerka and Aqaba are not only responsibility of governmental and municipal departments but also his personal responsibility.

To meet or not to meet

By Sidney Weiland

LONDON (R) — NATO governments are divided on whether to suspend the marathon European security conference because of the Polish crisis. Western officials said Wednesday. While the U.S. believes there is little point in keeping the meeting going at a time of high East-West tension, West Germany says it is to the West's advantage to stay talking.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and most other NATO foreign ministers plan to speak out strongly about Poland when the conference resumes in Madrid on Tuesday after a two-month break, the officials said.

In line with a decision to upgrade Western representation and to use the conference of 35 governments as a platform for a coordinated attack on Poland's martial law regime, other Western ministers will speak on the following Friday.

Normally, the 15-month-long meeting, reviewing the progress of détente, would have resumed only at ambassadorial level.

Western officials said intensive consultations were under way to decide whether or not to press for a long adjournment once the foreign ministers have spoken on Poland.

The Madrid meeting, third in a series that started in 1975, opened in November 1980 and was due to end 11 months ago, but has been held up by a deadlock over disarmament.

All European countries except Albania are represented, as well as the United States and Canada.

The 15 NATO nations and other Western governments such as Spain and Ireland are having difficulty trying to assess the balance of advantage in the two main options under discussion.

Officials said they were considering a lengthy break — perhaps until autumn — to show there can be no "business as usual" while Poland's military crackdown continues, and because of a widespread view that progress is unlikely anyway in the present strained international climate.

The United States tended to favour a long adjournment, while West Germany's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was arguing that the conference should be kept in session as a forum for continuing pressure on Poland and the Soviet Union.

Since Poland clamped down martial law in December, Bonn has said repeatedly that East-West dialogue is even more necessary at times of crisis.

There was support for both points of view within the NATO grouping, although a majority was building up in favour of an adjournment, officials said.

But there was still a strong body of opinion favouring a "wait and see" approach.

NATO officials are due to discuss tactics in Brussels on Friday, and several senior officials said a decision may be delayed until foreign ministers make a first-hand assessment after meeting communist delegates in Madrid next week.

"It may be we shall decide to smell the air in Madrid first," a British diplomat said.

Other officials said it was not up to the West alone to determine the outcome. All decisions at European security conferences must be taken by consensus and the seven Soviet Bloc countries could refuse to agree to an adjournment.

But it would be hard for the conference to continue if Western delegations walked out.

The eight neutral and non-aligned nations, after a series of mediating efforts between East and West, could play a big role.

Since the start, the conference has been used by the West to air charges that human rights are abused in Eastern Europe.

A West German official said NATO leaders realised it might be difficult to reopen the conference if there was a long break.

Some diplomats said a lengthy adjournment might be acceptable even to communist countries because it would save them from further public attack over Poland and human rights.

Western diplomats expect communist delegations will try to prevent NATO foreign ministers raising the Polish issue next week, but say any such move will fail because conference rules allow all questions relating to détente to be discussed.

The conference has already agreed on some improvements concerning human rights, such as the reunification of divided families and improved access to information for journalists.

But a major hurdle remains on a proposal for a European conference to discuss advance notification of troop movements and manoeuvres and other "confidence-building" measures.

Enduring Jeane

THERE MAY have been some good reasons for the Arabs to postpone introducing into the United Nations General Assembly the resolution that was passed on Friday urging all states to break off their ties with Israel because of its extension of Israeli law in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. Perhaps the best reason is that we would not have had to hold our breath so as to make it through the next few days of vintage frenzy by Mrs. Jeane Kirkpatrick, the American delegate to the United Nations. It is an unwritten part of the job description of the American U.N. delegate that he or she spend at least 35 per cent of one's working week defending Israel. Another 40 per cent of the week is spent on representing the United States, and the remaining 25 per cent is devoted to being indignant and morally superior. It is not an easy post to fill. Nor, from our perspective, is it easy to endure.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick has established new heights in humanity's quest for the perfect intellectual pretzel. She notes that the United States is the only country in the world that has taken bilateral action against Israel's Golan move by suspending its strategic co-operation agreement with Israel. Oh, really, Jeane?

There may be a surplus of television viewers and toothpaste advertisers in the United States that accepts such pretzel logic, but there are few people beyond America's shores who can listen to such twisted nonsense without either doubling over with laughter or feeling extra compassion for an innocent American citizenry saddled with such a peculiar leadership. Mrs. Kirkpatrick and her fellow American leaders cannot forever make believe that Israel can exist and behave as it does without the enormous support it receives from the United States. With this relationship goes a great deal of American responsibility for Israeli actions. Mrs. Kirkpatrick cannot hide that fact with expressions of outrage, or any of her other tricks.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Purge the air of pestilence

AL RA'I: The Arab Parliamentary Union General Secretariat is expected to contact Arab capital cities to prepare for the work of the Arab Parliamentary Committee which has been formed to clear the atmosphere among these capitals.

This is not the first time such an attempt has been made in the Arab arena. Similar efforts had been made before Arab summit conference meetings. Some efforts, carried out inside and outside the Arab League, succeeded for a short time only to be followed by other differences and newer efforts to clear the atmosphere. This has been one of the issues which depleted Arab efforts and wasted time when time is precious and hostile plots are being concocted and carried out against the Arab Nation.

Recalling this, we are not against any attempt at clearing the atmosphere among Arabs. We are just saying that the atmosphere must be kept clear because it is high time the Arabs tried to apply the principle of the unity. This problem must not more distract the Arabs from their main issue represented in the Israeli aggression and the threat it poses to Arab existence. Jordan has repeatedly called on the Arab leaders to adhere to this principle and to safeguard Arab solidarity.

It is no secret that these Arab differences have supplied Israel with its strongest tool for usurping Arab rights, nor is it a secret that these same differences have protracted the Iraqi-Iranian war and weakened Arab influence on the international level. We hope that the efforts of the parliamentary committee will succeed, and call on Arab leaders to respond to the efforts of this committee.

Good luck, Mubarak

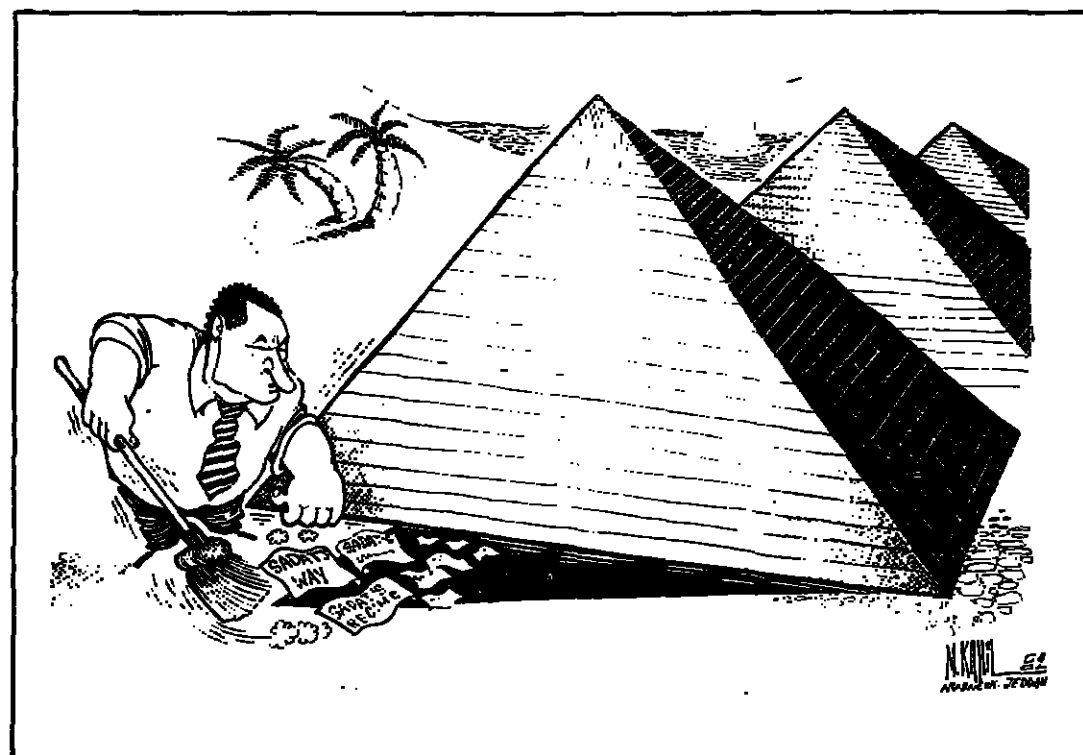
AL DUSTOUR: Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's statements, made at the press conference he held in Washington on Friday, can be taken as an indicator of the policies which the Egyptian government will follow vis-a-vis the Palestinian issue, the future of peace with Israel and relations with Arab states and super powers.

Devoting the greater part of his statements to the Palestinian issue, Mubarak stressed that Egypt would remain committed to the peace process after Israel's withdrawal from Sinai in accordance with the Camp David agreements and Egypt's reading of the autonomy plan which Egypt understands to be a "transitional stage" leading to secure the Palestinians' full rights. On this issue Mubarak is completely at loggerheads with Israel which considers autonomy a final solution, ignoring the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the option to establish the Palestinian state.

In order to sidestep Israel's reservation towards the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Mubarak was careful to stress that what was required was a reciprocal recognition of "rights" and not of establishments and organisations.

President Mubarak went on to reassure his listeners that Egypt would always be eager to strengthen its relations with the "West". He added that Egypt would try to revive and strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement, and he condemned the idea of polarisation and super-power spheres of influence in the Middle East.

It remains to be seen whether his talk about Palestinian rights will be well received by his hosts.



Violence for peace

By Peter Millership

THE HAGUE (R) — A violent campaign by militant pacifists to disrupt a new NATO supply route through the Netherlands is causing concern to mainstream peace groups who fear it could jeopardise their efforts to keep new U.S. nuclear missiles off Dutch soil.

Defence analysts say it also threatens to undermine the credibility of the Dutch commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

Trains carrying conventional munitions from the northern Dutch port of Eemshaven to U.S. depots in West Germany have been harassed by activists who set fire to signal cabins and intimidated railway workers.

Deputy Prime Minister Joop Den Uyl said the protests in mid-January were intolerable and demanded tough measures to stop them.

Public opinion polls show that over 70 per cent of Dutch people support the Netherlands' commitment to NATO, although not all agree with its policies, but a similar number oppose the siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles on Dutch soil.

NATO wants to station 48 new missiles in the Netherlands as part of the deployment of 572 Cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe. The missiles are intended to counter what the Alliance sees as the superiority of the Warsaw Pact.

The Dutch are founder members of NATO and most Dutch peace groups are in favour of NATO membership, but under pressure from public opinion the government postponed a decision due last month on whether to accept the new missiles.

Ben Ter Veer, leader of the Inter-Church Peace Council (IKV), which is the country's most powerful peace group, says: "We do not advocate withdrawal from NATO and acknowledge the need to maintain conventional forces."

The IKV, which favours unilateral nuclear disarmament, has around 50,000 members. It organised an anti-nuclear demonstration in Amsterdam last November when 350,000 people brought the city to a standstill, but it refused to support action against the 18 trains which carried the NATO munitions.

Other activists, who usually work in small, loosely-knit groups without the formal structure of the IKV, feel a conventional arms build-up could lead to war.

NATO munitions, usually in consignments of around 100 tonnes, have passed through other

Dutch ports and on other routes to West Germany in the past few years but the recent shipment of 1,160 tonnes through Eemshaven prompted objections because of its size.

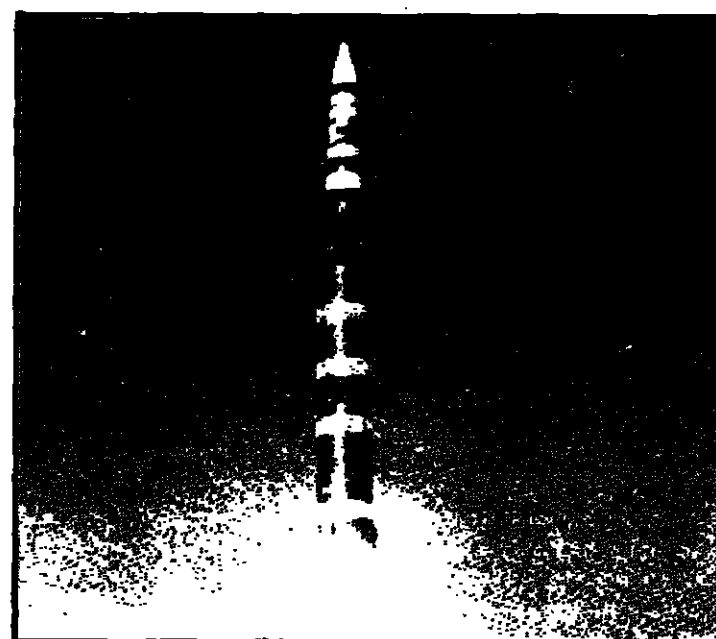
The defence ministry says the next shipment, which could arrive within the next month, might be up to 1,500 tonnes.

The activists' methods have shocked more moderate pacifists

government policy and says it will advocate civil disobedience if the Netherlands accepts new nuclear missiles. But it firmly rejects the use of violence.

The government is concerned that the activities of the peace movement and the attempts to stop munitions trains offer the Soviet Bloc a propaganda weapon.

East European newspapers



Pershing missile being launched

and prompted criticism from several commentators. The left-centre Volkskrant newspaper said the use of violence made a mockery of pacifist ideals.

An incendiary device, planted by activists and defused by army experts, frightened train drivers who are now reluctant to transport future consignments.

The defence ministry said the run was a complete success but U.S. embassy sources were more cagey, saying the protests made further talks between NATO and the Dutch government necessary before a decision was taken on future routes.

Deputy Prime Minister Den Uyl said the government initially reacted with restraint to the protests because it felt there should be scope for popular protest against the new route.

But he said that activists had gone too far with their militant and extreme methods.

The IKV has also been critical. "We don't support opposition to the munitions trains and we don't condone sabotage to achieve our goal, which is to rid the Netherlands of nuclear weapons," Mr. Ter Veer said.

The IKV does not flinch at using vigorous methods of resistance to

regularly report Dutch opposition to NATO plans and *Rude Pravda*, Czechoslovakia's Communist Party paper, carried news of the munitions trains disruption on its front page.

The Dutch defence ministry refuses to say if there is nuclear material in the country, but the Dutch army, as part of its NATO role, is equipped to fire nuclear grenades from howitzers, to use Lance rockets with nuclear warheads and to use nuclear landmines.

Most Dutch politicians feel the Netherlands plays an active NATO role and are unhappy with the term "Hollanditis", coined by American columnists to describe what they see as increasing neutralism here.

Further consignments of munitions are expected to use the new route in the coming months amid fears that militant action by pacifists could prompt violent clashes with opposing groups.

Protests in Arnhem and Zwolle in January led to counter demonstrations from pro-NATO groups and a national coordination centre was recently set up in the home affairs ministry to help maintain public order.

World recession hits Comecon

By Jonathan Lynn

VIENNA (R) — As the world recession and high energy costs hit Eastern Europe, Soviet allies in the communist trading bloc Comecon are stressing reform and war on waste to boost their economic performance.

The Soviet Union has cut energy deliveries because of rising costs of production in Siberia, a weakened world oil market and because it has diverted oil to Poland and to aid its economy.

The loss of Soviet oil to Warsaw is only one of the adverse effects that the Polish economic collapse has had on its Comecon partners.

Difficulties in delivering goods which may have been ordered by Poland years earlier have disrupted the inflexible centrally planned economies of its neighbours.

Warsaw's virtual inability to repay its enormous Western debt, now estimated at more than \$28 billion, has made many Western bankers reluctant to lend to other East-European countries and deprived them of an important source of finance.

And Poland's political and social upheavals provide a grim warning of what may happen when a country cannot keep its people contented.

However, one analyst here warned against attributing the difficulties experienced this year by most East European countries to disruption in Poland.

The problems caused by the loss of an expected load of Polish coal only serves to highlight a Comecon country's lack of foreign earnings and its inability to buy energy on the free market, he said.

The traditional Communist Bloc means for growth, based on heavy capital spending and relying on earnings from Western trade, foreign borrowing and energy, are limited.

Eastern European countries are consequently turning to growth based on technical development and greater efficiency.

Western diplomats and analysts believe the future performance of these economies depends on the extent to which they introduce real reforms, rather than merely reiterating exhortations to avoid waste and work harder.

They said that Hungary was further down the road of reform. It too has reduced some growth targets this year but has been gradually opening its economy to foreign competition. Its small but healthy private sector was extended when the limit on the number of staff employed by private firms was raised recently.

The economy is scheduled to grow by only one to 1.5 per cent in 1982, after rising one per cent in 1981, about half what the government had projected for 1981.

Bulgaria seems to be following Hungary cautiously down the road of reform, and introduced this year a "new economic mechanism" designed to put industry on a profitable and decentralised footing, diplomats noted.

They said targets for 1982, as well as the five year plan for 1981-1985, had been adjusted downwards recently, after a sluggish performance by the economy in 1981.

Like many other countries, Bulgaria has been hit by higher oil prices, although there were persistent rumours that Sofia — as Moscow's most loyal ally — has been exempted from the Soviet energy cutbacks.

Conservation was a constant theme of the authorities, they said, but poor productivity remained a problem.

But compared with other Com-

mon countries, Bulgaria is doing fairly well, and had another good harvest this year, they said, with the government projecting its economy would expand by 3.6 per cent in 1982 against five per cent last year.

Western diplomats characterised Czechoslovakia as a country with a general tendency to stagnation and decline, and not too much idea how to cope with it, diplomats said.

The far-reaching political and economic reforms of 1968 were crushed by military intervention from Czechoslovakia's Warsaw Pact allies, and the very word "reform" is unwelcome now.

A "set of measures," described by diplomats as cautious tinkering, is aimed at introducing better indicators to assess the economy more realistically and giving enterprises more authority to set wages and bonuses.

But it remains to be seen how much will actually be changed, they said. There has been little decentralisation or price reform, although there were rumours of forthcoming price rises.

National income, the communist measure of a nation's economy, is planned to rise 2.5 billion crowns (\$250 million) in 1982. Diplomats said that is about 0.5 per cent of the 1980 level (no 1981 figures were available). Taking inflation into account, this meant economic growth will be virtually zero.

The Chairman of the State Planning Commission, Svatopluk Potac, said recently the national income rise was to be achieved mainly by savings in industrial consumption, greater economy generally and improved productivity.

The 1982 plan also calls for an eight billion crown (\$800 million) cut in investments compared with 1980.

Mr. Potac said industrial sectors connected with "qualitative changes in the economy" earning foreign currency and exploiting domestic resources would be favoured at the expense of sectors with a high consumption of energy and imported raw materials.

On Romania, diplomats and analysts have mixed feelings. They viewed it as a country rich in natural resources but one forced to introduce a form of food rationing, a rigidly centralised political system hampering economic efficiency and difficulties in paying for loans and imports.

On the other hand Romania has sharply boosted exports to the West — one banker said they rose by up to a quarter in 1981 — and has immense agricultural potential.

Like many developing countries, Romania did not want to remain a supplier of raw materials and food, but concentrated on building up industry. The result was a capacity to sell products not in demand and available more cheaply elsewhere, while demand for its neglected agricultural products could not be met.

The 1982 plan gives belated recognition to the importance of agriculture. Production is scheduled to rise by six to 7.9 per cent, compared with 5.2 to 7.5 per cent growth set in 1981.

The overall economy's growth is expected to fall to 5.5 per cent from seven per cent, and industrial production growth to 4.7 per cent from 8.1.

East Germany said last week that its economy performed as well or better than planned for the second successive year, expanding by five per cent without any increase in energy use.

ECONOMY

Reagan to unveil \$758b budget

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's 1983 budget will perpetuate high U.S. interest rates which are already a source of irritation to U.S. allies and trading partners, according to figures disclosed by congressional sources at the weekend.

The \$758 billion budget will be formally unveiled by the president Sunday.

It will project a 91.5 billion deficit, with heavy defence spending of 263 billion and painful new cuts in social programmes, the sources said. There will be no new personal taxes, in keeping with Mr. Reagan's pledges.

The president faces a nagging recession and high unemployment, although the sources said he was confident his policies could eventually turn the economy around. Inflation has slipped below 10 per cent in recent

months. The prospect of continuing high interest rates and a projection by the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office (CBO) of a \$157 billion deficit in 1983 have however already armed the president's critics.

He is due to sign and send the budget to Congress at noon (1700 GMT) Sunday.

The CBO's deficit forecast was well above the president's. It also predicted high unemployment and rising interest rates for the rest of 1982 and in 1983. But it agreed the current recession should end before mid-1982.

Other congressional sources said the president admitted in his budget that interest rates, now around 16 per cent, would drop in the next two years or so, but not as much as the administration had anticipated.

The high interest level has been

one of the bugbears of America's allies and trading partners. They have complained time and again that money which might have been funnelled into boosting their own economies is being drawn into the United States because of the interest rate.

The president is likely to come under fire in Congress from the opposition Democratic Party and even from some members of his own Republican Party over the new budget.

Some congressional sources doubted the president's assumptions that Congress will approve all the tax reform and social budget cuts the president wants.

They said that in an election year—all 435 members of the House of Representatives and a third of the Senate's 100 members face election battles in November—it would be hard to cut social spending and pour more money into defence.

Tax law sharpens foreign interest in China's oil

By Tony Walker

PEKING — The recent publication of a corporate tax law by the Chinese Government has caused a quickening of interest among foreign companies in China's offshore oil prospects.

"I think the publication of the law is a step forward," said a U.S. oil company representative in Peking. But he added that it would "take a number of further steps" before bids were called for exploration rights.

The draft law includes a provision to allow foreign companies to offset tax paid in China against their domestic tax liabilities and so avoid double taxation.

Oil company representatives here expect China to adopt a "two-state" process in deciding how to go about allocating exploration leases in the Yellow and South China seas. The first stage would be for Peking to ask foreign companies to register their interest in bidding.

It would then be up to the Chinese to call actual bids, which is likely to happen sometime soon. The representative of a big European oil conglomerate in China pointed out that further regulations needed to be published, such as those governing the payment of royalties, before bids could be called. "We can't make bids until we get the whole picture," he said.

Oil company representatives believe it will not be until late this year at the earliest — and most probably not until early in 1983 — before exploration leases are allocated. This would give the Chinese as estimated three to six months to evaluate bids, and it would allow extra time for companies to negotiate draft contracts.

Unlike other businessmen, such as bankers, oil company executives are, generally speaking, happy with the draft corporate tax regulations because of their expected compatibility with U.S. law. One executive said it was apparent the Chinese had U.S. oil companies with their responsibilities to the internal revenue service in mind.

On the face of it, according to a U.S. lawyer based in Peking, the draft would appear to be compatible with U.S. law, which sets a corporate tax rate of around 46 per cent.

China reportedly considered a

special oil tax, but discarded the idea when it was pointed out that such a tax would create difficulties for U.S. companies which have to satisfy strict compatibility requirements under U.S. law.

More than 40 companies are lining up to bid for leases in China's offshore areas, which have been the subject of extensive seismological surveys. The Chinese are now assessing data gathered at great expense by foreign oil companies interested in bidding for exploration rights.

It is on the basis of this data and its own surveys that China's Petroleum Ministry is deciding how to divide up promising areas for competitive bidding.

The recent oil symposium in Canton was an indication of quickening interest in China's offshore oil prospects. It attracted more than 400 delegates, many of them oil company representatives.

The symposium, organised by Wah-Chang International Marine of Singapore and the Guangdong Shipbuilding Corporation, had the technical aspects of the oil industry such as rig construction and servicing as its main focus. It also discussed financing, geological prospects in the Pearl River basin and legal and insurance issues.

Speakers at the conference, notably Mr. Michael Sandberg, chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, took a generally optimistic view of

China's oil prospects and the contribution the Chinese could make to relieving energy shortages in the Asian region.

Mr. Sandberg told the conference that Asia was now the home of some of the world's fastest growing economies, where demand for energy was growing at a "voracious rate."

"China, therefore, has a major role to play over the next two decades by not only increasing production to meet its domestic demands, but also by expanding exports to alleviate a potentially chronic energy shortage," he said.

China's present oil output amounts to about 2 million barrels a day, or 100 million tons a year, but the Chinese are having difficulty maintaining production at such levels. This is because of faltering output from the Daqing Field, easily China's largest, which accounts for about 50 per cent of the country's production.

Mr. Zhao Ziyang, China's Prime Minister, admitted at the National People's Congress last December that there was a tremendous waste of oil in China and much greater efforts at conservation would be needed.

"At present, 40 million tons of petroleum are burned as fuel each year, a large proportion of which should not have been so used," he said.

On the question of outside involvement in the development of China's oil industry, Mr. Zhao said: "In accordance with the principle of mutual benefit, the government has decided to invite tenders from foreign firms in the near future and, with their co-operation, to step up exploration and open and build new oilfields as soon as possible."

— Financial Times news feature

Rival airlines step in to help Laker's stranded passengers

LONDON (R) — Operations were in full swing Saturday to rescue thousands of travellers stranded round the world by the crash of Sir Freddie Laker's cut-price air travel business.

Four operators and airlines, bitter rivals of Laker Airways until it collapsed Friday under huge debts, stepped in to bring some 10,000 people home from Europe and the United States or help them continue Mediterranean holidays.

Sir Freddie Laker, the ragged-riches British businessman and former pilot who pioneered cheap transatlantic air travel just over four years ago, was due later Saturday to meet the joint receivers appointed to pick up the pieces of his collapsed business.

Stiff competition, rising costs, high interest charges and reduced business combined with overwhelming debts to shatter the cheap travel dream that had made him a hero to millions.

Just how much he owes was not clear. Financial writers in the British press Saturday put the total debt variously at £210 and £270 million (£390 and \$500 million).

But one of the two receivers, London accountant Bill Mackey, said Saturday that Laker Airways might not necessarily have reached the end of the line.

Mr. Mackey, told by Britain's Civil Aviation Authority that Laker's licence will be cancelled in six days unless someone takes over the service, said in a radio interview that interest had already been shown in the tour operating side.

"Sir Freddie has built up a tremendous business and he has made a big contribution to the British airline industry," Mr. Mackey said.

"I am hoping to encourage him to realise that we have not necessarily reached the end of the line and it may be that Sir Freddie can

help get some similar organisation off the ground again."

Donations

Offers of cash to help bail out the airline poured in from members of the public.

A fund set up Friday had already received offers and donations worth £250,000 (\$450,000), its organisers said. A spokesman at Laker's offices at Gatwick Airport outside London said a 76-year-old woman had insisted on handing in a cheque for £1,000 (\$1,800).

U.S. trade deficit tops \$27b

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — The United States' foreign trade deficit widened to \$27.84 billion for non-military goods last year, even though oil imports declined, the commerce department reported Friday.

Preliminary calculations show the deficit for the fourth quarter at about \$9.8 billion, up from \$7 billion in the third quarter, the report said.

The new figures for all of last year showed the deficit climbing from the \$25.8 billion of 1980 but remaining below the 1978 record of \$33.8 billion, officials said.

The parallelised last week's commerce department report that all merchandise trade last year showed a \$39.7 billion deficit, up from the \$36.4 billion of 1980 but short of the 1978 record of \$42.4 billion.

In addition to excluding military trade by the armed forces, the version of the trade balance released Friday also excludes some insurance and freight costs for imports.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

World Bank chief urges U.S. to aid development in poor states

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — The president of the World Bank, Tom Clausen, has asked the United States to share fully the burden of supporting the development of needy countries.

The U.S. financial commitment to the bank, which provides loans mainly to developing countries, had dropped from almost three per cent of its gross national product 30 years ago to one quarter of the one per cent today, according to Mr. Clausen.

This was below the average for member countries of 0.37 per cent, he told a meeting of bankers and stockbrokers.

"The United States has a responsibility to fully share the burden now borne by other member countries of the World Bank in supporting the continuing development of needy countries as they attempt to put themselves in a position of self-support," he said.

Mr. Clausen said in December that a decision by Congress to restrict funds for the International Development Association (IDA), a World Bank affiliate, meant the bank would be about \$1 billion short on expenditure up to the end of next June.

The Reagan administration has been critical of the lending practices of the IDA on the grounds that funds have gone to countries opposed to U.S. foreign policy goals.

Qatari oil output down 14%

DOHA (R) — Qatar's oil output averaged 405,000 barrels a day last year, down by 14 per cent on 1980, according to the general manager of Qatar General Petroleum Corporation, Ali Jaidah. The Gulf state belongs to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) which has seen its market shrink after high prices and recession damped down oil demand.

U.S. car sales drop by 18.5%

DETROIT (R) — Major U.S. motor companies have announced

the worst January domestic car sales in 21 years.

Five companies sold a total 368,000 cars last month, 18.5 per cent down on January 1981 and the lowest daily sales rate since 1961.

Industry analysts attributed the declines to buyers' disappointment that industry leader General Motors and the United Auto Workers Union (UAW) had been unable to agree on contract terms that would have cut car prices.

Talks between the two sides broke down at the end of last month and industry sources said they would probably not resume before July.

General Motors said its daily selling rate fell 21.1 per cent for the month and Ford reported a 5.7 per cent decline in daily sales, compared with January last year.

But sales of imported cars were estimated at 163,000 last month, taking a 30.7 per cent share of the market, the second-largest on record.

Deceptive posters appear in Paris on handling Siberian gas

PARIS (R) — Posters have appeared in Paris saying all French homes must change their gas outlets to handle the country's recent purchase of Soviet gas but officials say they are just a bad joke.

The official-looking posters call on the public to arrange for a free change of equipment with the state gas monopoly, Gaz de France (GDF).

But GDF officials say the posters are a malicious fraud taking an unkind dig at a controversial decision last month to purchase a third of the country's gas supplies from Moscow.

The telephone numbers listed on the poster turn out to be the Soviet and Polish embassies as well as the GDF.

"The posters are a fraud and absolutely ridiculous," a GDF spokesman said. "There is no difference between Siberian gas and any other gas."

The GDF switchboard, meanwhile, has been swamped with concerned callers, and presumably the Soviet and Polish embassies, too — although their spokesmen refused to comment.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

4:30 Koran
4:50 Cartoons
5:15 Children's programmes
5:30 Programme Preview
7:00 News in Arabic
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CHANNEL 6

6:00 French programme
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RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM

8.9 MHz, FM

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BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

4:30 Koran
4:50 Cartoons
5:15 Children's programmes
5:30 Programme Preview
7:00 News in Arabic
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7:30 News in Arabic
7:40 News in Arabic
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GMT

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Marching

04:45 Financial Review 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World

News: British Press Review 05:15

Letterbox 05:30 Opera Gallery

05:45 Letter from America 06:00

Newsdesk 06:30 Jazz for the asking

07:00 World News: News about

Britain 07:15 From Our Own

Correspondent 07:30 Classical Record

Review 07:45 The End of the Affair

08:00 World News: Reflections

08:15 The Pleasure's Yours 09:00

World News: British Press Review

09:15 People and Politics 09:45

Sports Review 10:15 Twentieth

Century Folk 10:30 Religious

Service 11:00 World News: News about

Britain 11:15 Letter from America

11:30 Play of the Week 13:00

World News: Commentary 13:15

Good Books 13:30 World

Service Short Story 13:45 The

Sandi Jones Request Show 14:30

Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark

15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Concert

Hall 16:00 World News: Commentary

16:15 From our own

Correspondent 16:35 Financial

Review 16:45 Letter from America

17:00 World News: Meridian 17:40

Reflections 17:45 Sports 18:00

World News: News about Britain

18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 James

Joyce 19:00 Country Style 19:15

Radio Theatre: Lost Horizon 20:00

World News: Commentary 20:15

Letterbox 20:30 Sunday Half-

Hour 21:00 Is Sin Out of Date?

21:15 The Pleasure's Yours 22:00

World News 22:05 Science in Action

22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sport-

scall 23:00 World News: Com-

mentary 23:15 Letter from America

23:30 Strictly Instrumental

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30

News on the hour and 28 min. after

each hour 17:00 News and New

Products (USA) 17:15 Critics Choice

17:30 Studio One 18:00 Special

English: News/Words and their

stories, feature "People in America"

18:30 Music USA (Stand-

ards) 19:00 News and Topical

Reports 19:15 News Horizons

19:30 Issues in the News 20:00 Special

English: News/Words and their

stories 20:15 The Concert Hall

21:00 News and New Products

USA 21:15 Critics Choice 21:30

Studio One

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals

and departures are provided to the

Jordan Times by the Air in-

formation department at Amman

Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should

always be verified by phone before

the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

8:00 Cairo (EA)

8:45 Cairo

8:55 Agaba

9:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi

9:30 Jeddah

9:40 Kuwait

10:10 Beirut

11:05 Riyadh (SV)

14:00 Jeddah (SV)

15:35 Kuwait (KAC)

16:30 Cairo

16:45 Tripoli, Tunis

17:00 Athens

17:10 Paris

17:30 Paris, London

17:45 New York, Vienna

17:50 Brussels, Geneva

18:00 Cairo

19:10 Athens, Zurich (SR)

19:30 Rome

20:30 Beirut (MEA)

20:30 Frankfurt (LH)

21:00 Beirut

21:05 Baghdad

21:45 Baghdad

01:00

SPORTS

IOC meeting ends in Los Angeles

Urgent action on drugs needed

LOS ANGELES (R) — World sports leaders gathered here at the site of the 1984 Olympic games envisage urgent action to stamp out drug abuses in international competition.

But they agree that great financial and bureaucratic hurdles must be cleared if there is to be any chance of success.

Members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and heads of international federations which control major sports ended a week of meetings here last night, but the IOC medical commission was working through the weekend in a bid to present a firm programme for action on drug testing for approval in May.

Prince Alexandre de Merode of

Belgium, an IOC executive board member who heads the medical commission, led the commission members on a tour of 1984 games venues Friday and made a carefully study of the doping control centres offered by local games organisers.

Thomas Keller, President of the International Rowing Federation and of the general assembly of all Olympic sports federations, told reporters: "More urgent action is needed. We had a lot of brave words at the Olympic Congress at Baden-Baden last year, including those of British champion Sebastian Coe, who demanded a life ban on those found guilty of using anabolic steroids."

Keller said more international

doping control laboratories must be set up. He pointed out that only six places in the world were able to make the costly and complicated tests to detect the use of anabolic steroids, the body-building drug used by many international sports stars in a desperate bid for strength.

The practice among athletes taking the steroids is to stop using them some weeks before international competitions, at which where drug tests are now carried out, but the benefits—and bodily damage—resulting from drugs remain.

Keller said his own International Rowing Federation asked for permission to test United States college oarsmen at the San Diego Crew Classic this spring, but American officials refused.

"The IOC has good tests, but they operate only during the games, every four years. In many sports, it is a day-to-day problem," Keller said.

It would require a major effort by the IOC, which must lend the full weight of its prestige to the fight, he said.

It was essential that the test squads should be able to fly to any country at short notice, and not face long delays in getting visas which would permit some countries to move offending athletes away from training camps where checks would be made.

Costs of this would be great, Keller said. Rowing has only about \$20,000 a year to devote to drug control and this could be eaten up by only a few trips to countries like New Zealand.

The IOC has left over until next year the refinement of its new code of eligibility which will allow each sports federation to set out rules of amateurism for World and Olympic Championships.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president, said action would be taken next year in time for the new code to operate during the 1984 games.

11 Grand Prix drivers pay fines

PARIS (R) — The International Motor Sport Federation (FISA) said Friday night that 11 drivers had paid the fines that followed their strike action at last month's South African Grand Prix.

FISA said the drivers—Nelson Piquet, Riccardo Patrese, Niki Lauda, John Watson, Carlos Reutemann, Keke Rosberg, Nigel Mansell, Elio de Angelis, Derek Warwick, Manfred Winkelhock and Angel Guerrero—were now eligible to resume Grand Prix racing.

Other drivers have said they will pay the fines, added FISA without naming these drivers.

A total of 29 drivers were fined between \$5,000 and \$10,000 for refusing to practice before the South African race in a dispute over so-called super licences. The drivers said these new licences restricted their freedom to negotiate contracts.

Frenchman Didier Pironi, the drivers' spokesman in the dispute with FISA, was not immediately available for comment.

Another French driver who has not paid his fine, Jacques Laffite, told reporters: "FOCA (the Formula One Constructors Association) has ordered its teams to pay to help FISA. Bernie Ecclestone (FOCA chairman) did it to save the Brazilian Grand Prix of which he is the major financial sponsor."

South African Grand Prix winner Alain Prost and Canadian Gilles Villeneuve are among the drivers who have not so far paid the fines.

FISA President Jean-Marie Balestre said Friday he was taking urgent action to try to save the Argentine Grand Prix scheduled for March 7. His announcement, which gave no details of his plans, followed a decision by the Argentine organisers to call off the race and ask FISA for a new date later in the year. The Brazilian Grand Prix is scheduled two weeks after the Buenos Aires race.

British minister expresses concern over fans in Spain

MADRID (R) — British Sports Minister Neil Macfarlane told Spanish soccer officials Saturday of his concern that his country's football fans might cause trouble at the World Cup finals in Spain this summer.

Macfarlane, who stressed trouble-makers among British fans were a minority, said his government had no idea how many would come to Spain for the 24-nation tournament.

England, Scotland and Northern Ireland have all qualified for the finals which are expected to draw thousands of British fans, many of whom have gained a reputation for bad behaviour on the continent.

Macfarlane, who held talks with

Culture Minister Soledad Becerril and Secretary of State for Sport Jesus Hermida, said he hoped to use the services of stars such as Kevin Keegan and Kenny Dalglish in an advertising campaign to influence the fans.

He said: "An appeal from them could have an enormous impact. These players have charisma and, if they agree, it could be a tremendous asset."

Macfarlane said rival fans should be segregated in the stadia and he welcomed a ban on bottles and cans from the grounds.

Asked if he discussed measures like deportation of troublesome British fans, he said: "That is a matter for the Spanish authorities and police."

Weirather keeps Austria's skiing victories streak intact

SCHLADMING, Austria (R) — Harti Weirather kept Austria's remarkable streak of world championship downhill victories intact Saturday, rescuing national pride by treating it just like a normal race.

The 24-year-old reigning World Cup downhill champion thrust aside the immense pressure piled on him and his team-mates and produced a championship performance in the most testing circumstances.

Some 50,000 Austrians at the Planai mountain cheered wildly and the entire nation launched into celebrations as Weirather rocketed down the mountain at an average speed of 106.37 kph to seize the gold medal by half a second.

He clocked one minute 55.10 seconds to beat Swiss outsider Conradin Cathomen's time of 1:55.58. Another Austrian, Erwin Resch, took the bronze medal in 1:55.73.

Franz Heinzer and Peter Mueller gave Switzerland three in the top five.

Vladimir Makeev of the Soviet Union took sixth place ahead of Austrian idol Franz Klammer, who skied with injuries received in a fall in final practice Friday.

The day was disastrous for Canada's highly-regarded team. Steve Podborski was ninth, Dave Murray 11th and Ken Read 14th.

Liverpool crush Ipswich, Southampton stay top

LONDON (R) — Southampton stayed narrowly ahead in the battle for the English First Division soccer title when they beat rivals Manchester City 2-1 Saturday.

But the leaders are under pressure from Manchester United, who topped champions Aston Villa 4-1, while Liverpool moved firmly into contention by crushing Ipswich 4-0.

Southampton, top of the division for the first time, went ahead through Graham Baker after an hour. Bobby McDonald struck City's equaliser in the 74th minute but Mike Channon grabbed the winner within 60 seconds.

Manchester United came from behind to triumph over a Villa side languishing in the lower half of the 22-team division.

David Geddis put the champions ahead after 20 minutes, but Kevin Moran equalised just

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES E. GOREN

© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—I ran into a problem last night that was new to me. I was sitting South, and the bidding proceeded:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 NT	5 ♣	?	?

I held one ace, and I wasn't sure how to go about showing it. What makes this problem more complicated than it might seem was that I wasn't sure one ace was enough for us to make slam! Please help.—J. Foster, Yonkers, N.Y.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.) A.—There are several ways to show aces after interference. Here are two of the more popular.

The first is to show aces in steps exactly as if there was no interference, with one slight modification. That is to use "Pass" instead of the first step over the interference to deny an ace. The first step over the interference—i.e., five spades in the auction in question—shows one ace; the second step, two aces; etc.

A different way, and one that I prefer, is called DOPI, an acronym for Double with Q ace, Pass with J. That not only has the virtue of keeping the bidding one step lower, it has the additional advantage of allowing you

the option of penalizing the opposition on those hands where you have no slam.

Obviously, you are least likely to have slam on those hands where the responder to Blackwood holds no ace. Since he shows this by doubling, the ace-asker will now be well placed to decide

whether to settle for a sure profit by converting the double for penalties, going on to a small slam, or of settling for a game when the penalty seems to be inadequate.

Q.—In a recent game, I was disappointed with the cards I had been holding. In an effort to change my luck, I shuffled the deck seven or eight times before passing them to be cut. My opponent claimed that my shuffle was illegal. He said the deck should not be shuffled more than three times because it tends to return the cards to their original order. Is that so?—R.L. Tampa, Fla.

A.—First of all, let's clarify the matter of illegality. There's nothing in the Laws of Contract Bridge to tell you how many times you must shuffle the deck, so you may do so as often as you wish.

As for returning the cards to their original order, that's an old wife's tale. Even if man could cut the deck in exactly the same place each time and have a perfect shuffle, I don't even want to try to work out how many times he would have to riffle the pack to return it to its original order.

Korea outlines projects to accommodate Olympic visitors

SEOUL, South Korea (A.P.) — Looking to the 1988 Summer Olympics in this capital city, the transportation ministry has announced a series of projects to expand accommodation and transportation facilities.

Among the projects, announced Saturday, is the construction of an Asian folk village, patterned after the Polynesian Centre in Hawaii, to feature Asian cultures and histories. The site is to be picked somewhere between Seoul and Taejeon, 162 km to the south.

Officials said interested Asian governments will be asked to provide designs and funds. Actual construction will be supervised by the state-run Korea National Tourism Corp.

They said aircraft of all foreign countries participating in the games will be allowed to land and depart from Korea during 30 days beginning Sept. 11, 1988, even if no formal air rights agreements exist. The games are scheduled Sept. 20-Oct. 5.

The ministry estimated that 320,000 foreigners will visit Korea during the Olympics and 2.5 million foreign tourists will visit during the year, more than two times the present level.

Projects also include:

- Expansion of Seoul's Gimpo International Airport by 1987.
- High-speed express train service between Seoul and Taejeon by 1987.
- Increased hotel capacity from 23,000 rooms to 41,000 rooms, plus renovation of college dormitories and additional accommodation.

Saoul Mamby to defend WBC title

NEW YORK (R) — Saoul Mamby will defend his World Boxing Council (WBC) light-welterweight title against fellow-American Leroy Haley in Las Vegas on March 15, promoter Don King said Saturday.

The fight will be part of the programme at Caesars Palace featuring the long-awaited WBC heavyweight clash between champion Larry Holmes and Gerry Cooney.

American Mary Decker adds 2 more records to her list

LOS ANGELES (R) — American Mary Decker added two more world indoor best performances to her growing list Friday night when she set new marks for 2,000 and 3,000 metres at the Los Angeles Times indoor games.

Another American, Don Page, set a world indoor best in the 1,000 yards and Britain's Janine

McGregor tied a world indoor record in the women's 500-yard run.

Decker, who earlier this year shattered the women's one mile indoor record, covered 3,000 metres in eight minutes 47.3 seconds and 2,000 metres in 5:53.4. Both records came in the same race.

Decker, 23, now holds six world indoor best times, having already set the marks for the women's 800 metres, 880 yards and 1,000 yards as well as the one mile.

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FEATURES

UNRWA: Ways to aid victims of war

A 13-YEAR-BOY, now a paraplegic, hit during the shelling of Nabatieh in south Lebanon. A 25-year-old woman who lost both legs, a victim of fighting in 1976. Two of the needlessly disabled. Some are born with a disability, some become disabled through

illness or an accident, but others have lost limbs, their sight or can no longer walk because of war injuries. This is the case for hundreds of Palestinian refugees and Lebanese alike in Lebanon, victims of the continuing fighting within the country and of Israeli attacks over

the past few years.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), provides education, health and relief services for registered Palestinian refugees and has been able to assist a few of the war disabled; but because of lack of money it can do very little. In 1980 for example UNRWA was able to assist only about 40 disabled persons in Lebanon.

The International Year for Disabled Persons has just ended but problems continue for the disabled, doubly for Palestinians who are both refugees and disabled. Thousands of refugees registered with UNRWA have been wounded over the past few years in fighting in Lebanon, some disabled for life. UNRWA helps where it can by placing some of the disabled in institutions or by providing prosthetic devices.

In Lebanon, UNRWA relies on the services of several centres dealing with the problems of the war-wounded. One of these is the Ramleh Centre for Physiotherapy and Prosthetic Devices at Acre Hospital, Beirut, run by the Palestine Red Crescent Society. All treatment at the centre is free. Its director is Dr. Hussam Awadi, a young Palestinian.

"We have about 75 out-patients a day," said Dr. Awadi. "We don't call them disabled, but wounded, because our whole purpose is to bring them back to normal life. We give them artificial limbs, physiotherapy and occupational therapy. The aim is to prepare them for a job and, when they are ready, to find employment for them in the centre or through the centre."

The 10 technicians at the centre were wounded and have artificial limbs, explains Dr. Awadi. They went through a 24-month training course before starting their work. Because of their own experience, they know what others need. "Therefore the limbs they make are lighter than those produced by private firms."



Disabled patients exercising and receiving therapy at the Ramleh Centre for Physiotherapy and Prosthetic Devices, Beirut.

Dr. Awadi says that a delegation from the Red Cross of the Netherlands came when the centre was still making limbs by hand. "They asked us what we needed and we made a list of machines and materials, which they sent to us."

The war disabled need social assistance as well as medical help. This aspect of the Red Crescent's work is directed by Um Walid, another Palestinian at the centre. Her part of the hospital is the Haifa Rehabilitation Centre with 100 in-patients and 100 out-patients. Patients who have lost a limb are provided with an artificial one and physiotherapy, and enrolled in a workshop, which is selected according to their physical state of their preference.

Treatment and training can take two to three years. When they are ready, the centre finds them a job. Um Walid says that many of the patients are already well-

educated, and this makes it easier to find employment for them. "Our own secretaries, accountants and other staff are all former patients."

"There are some paraplegics — most of them wounded in the spinal cord — for whom there is no cure. They have physiotherapy to bring their muscles up to the best possible condition and we give them wheelchairs when they are able to use them."

Since the Centre opened it has treated about 500 people. Some of those who have the full use of their arms are sent to outside courses so that they will not feel isolated. Those who want to become secretaries for instance learn shorthand, typing and languages in normal schools.

In the Centre there are workshops for blacksmithing, carpentry, straw work, pottery and ceramics and upholstery. Most of the instructors are themselves disabled. Some of them went to Switzerland to take courses with the help of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross.

There is a waiting list of 800 persons and a new building is planned to take 300 in-patients and 500 out-patients.

The Haifa Centre

The Haifa Centre for Rehabilitation is in Burj el Barajneh refugee camp in Beirut. The camp has about 10,000 refugees registered with UNRWA, but the Centre provides help for both refugees and Lebanese.

In the pottery and ceramics workshop, 10 disabled men work under the director of a technician who has an artificial leg. He is a Palestinian who learned pottery in the Centre himself.

In the basement is the workshop for blacksmithing — for the strongest and youngest of the patients — and the upholstery workshop, where men and women work on leather goods: cushions, chairs, desks and lampshades.

Abu Ismail, a Palestinian of 31, is in charge of the financial section of the hospital. "I was an accountant before I was wounded," he said. "I lived in south Lebanon when I was shot in the spine. I have been in the hospital for six years. My wife and two children are in Damascus with my parents and I visit them every month. This is not too easy, but it is worth all the trouble just to be with the children and see them growing."

— UNRWA Feature

Waiting for Oscars

HOLLYWOOD (A.P.) — At this time of year in the film community, hearts are filled with hope, expectation, and no small amount of self-delusion.

It's academy nomination time — the results will be announced at 1700 GMT Thursday. The news will bring an end to a number of futile campaigns for Oscar recognition. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent on trade paper ads, theatre bookings, special screenings and other efforts to win the attention of the 4,000 voters of the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences.

It's a legitimate endeavour, and often necessary in order to call attention to worthy films from independent producers who lack the publicity mills of the major studios. But too often it is wasted money, poured down the drain because of galloping ego.

By now, the legitimate contenders to the academy nominations are fairly predictable. The awards of the New York and Los Angeles critics give some indication, although they often cite the esoteric. The Golden Globes provide further evidence, but the foreign correspondents are subject to eccentricities — example: Pia Zadora as new star of the year for the unreleased Butterfly.

One of the most reliable weather-vanes is the Directors Guild nominations. They often coincide with the academy nomination for best direction. Only twice has the Oscar winner differed from the guild's choice.

The Directors Guild nominations for 1981 achievement: Warren Beatty, Reds. Hugh Hudson, Chariots of Fire; Louis Malle, Atlantic City; Mark Rydell, On Golden Pond; Steven Spielberg, Raiders of the Lost Ark.

Other directors who can be con-

sidered contenders for the academy nominations: Sidney Lumet, Prince of the City; Sydney Pollack, Absence of Malice; Steven Gordon, Arthur; Milos Forman, Ragtime; Peter Weir, Gallipoli.

The major contenders for the best picture nomination correspond to the directorial choices: On Golden Pond, Reds, Chariots of Fire, Raiders of the Lost Ark, Atlantic City, plus Arthur, Prince of the City, Ragtime, Gallipoli, Four Seasons.

Two veteran stars lead the contest for best actor: Henry Fonda for On Golden Pond and Burt Lancaster for Atlantic City. They are followed by Warren Beatty, Reds; Dudley Moore, Arthur; Timothy Hutton, Taps; Plus Richard Dreyfus, Whose Life is it Anyway?; Paul Newman, Absence of Malice; Treat Williams, Prince of the City; Robert de Niro, True Confessions; James Cagney, Ragtime.

The probabilities for best actress provide a contrast: Meryl Streep, the French Lieutenant's Woman; Katharine Hepburn, On Golden Pond; Diane Keaton, Reds; Bernadette Peters, Pennies from Heaven; Sally Field, Absence of Malice; Plus Sissy Spacek, Ragged Man; Marsha Mason, Only When I Laugh; Faye Dunaway, Mommy Dearest.

The races for supporting players are always more difficult to predict. Here are the probabilities, more or less in declining order: Supporting actor — John Gielgud, Arthur; Jack Nicholson, Reds; James Coco, Only When I Laugh; Harold E. Rollins, Ragtime; Jerry Orbach, Prince of the City; Jack West, Four Seasons; Robert Preston, S.O.B.; Dabney Coleman, On Golden Pond; Richard Mulligan, S.O.B.; John Cassavetes, Whose life is it Anyway?

Britons to get embryo banks

LONDON (R) — Two British test-tube baby pioneers, Robert Edwards and Patrick Steptoe, plan to set up banks of frozen embryos for infertile couples, according to a television documentary shown here.

They said in the documentary the banks would contain surplus fertilized eggs from mothers treated in their clinic in Cambridge, England.

The two doctors, who made possible the world's first test-tube birth in 1978, said the embryos were to be donated to women who

could not have babies otherwise.

The British Medical Association has called for a moratorium on test-tube baby work until the ethics have been more widely discussed.

Mr. Steptoe asked what right society had to talk about a moratorium. "We don't stop mental defectives from having children, we don't stop anyone from having a baby," he said.

The documentary said 28 test-tube babies had been born so far — 13 in Britain, 14 in Australia, and one in the United States — and 100 more were on their way.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GHEED

ALLEG

CHAPIL

SHAVIN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

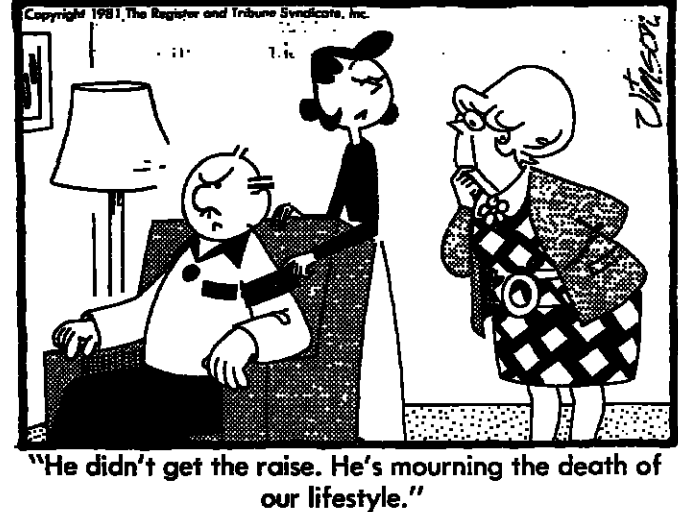
Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MAJOR GIVEN CLERGY JETSAM
Answer: Sometimes part of an educated person's language—or is it?—"SLANG"



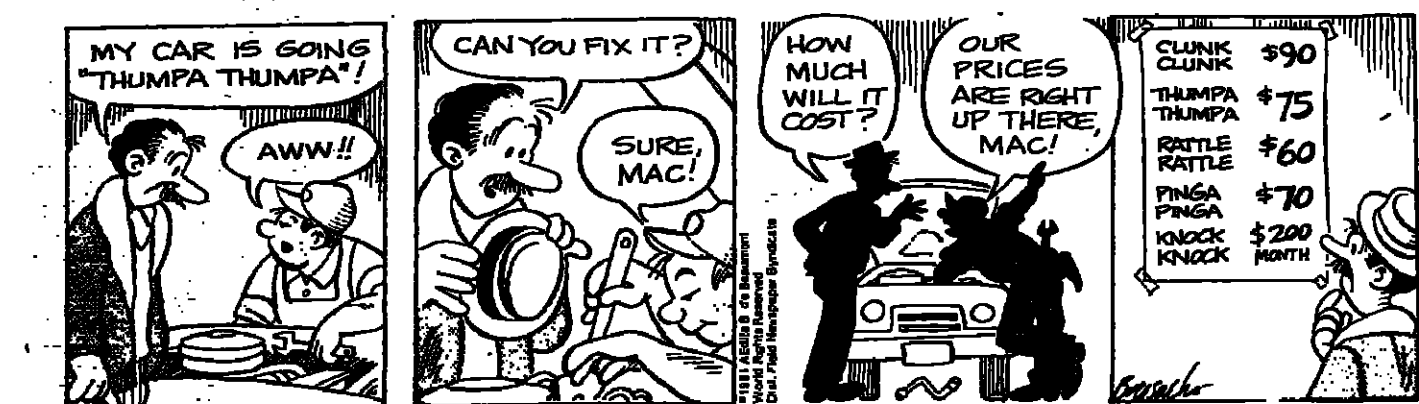
THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



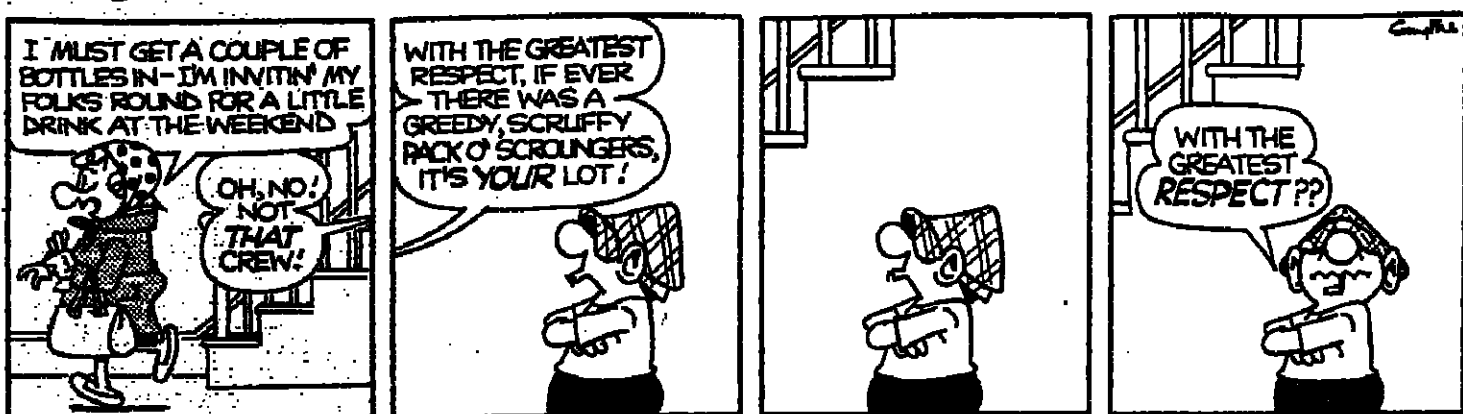
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 7, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to make sure you get as much rest and relaxation as possible for added energy for the new week. Express your reverent desires. Planetary aspects are to your advantage.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) See that everything around you is in fine order and gain the respect of neighbors. Enjoy the good company of congenials.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Give yourself the treatments that will improve your appearance and health. Attend a worthwhile group meeting.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Improve the situation at home by applying yourself seriously to conditions there. Take time to improve your environment.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good time to meditate about the future so your goals are more clearly defined. Show more devotion to loved one.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Not a good day to talk over a problem with friends. Wait for a better opportunity. Don't force any issues at this time.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You have a chance to handle civic affairs and gain added prestige. Be more objective in talks with friends.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Ideal day to handle mounting personal affairs. Your intuitive faculties are accurate now. Be sure to follow them.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You have to go after your wishes in a more positive manner if you are to attain them now. Show that you are a thoughtful person.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Listen to advice of an experienced person and follow the suggestions for best results. Show more kindness to others.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study new ideas and obtain information that can be helpful in your line of endeavor. Make sensible new plans.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A good day to keep those promises you have made so others will be satisfied. Steer clear of one who gossips.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't ask too many questions of a friend or you could or you could embarrass this person. Be more thoughtful of others.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will require more rest than others and should be taught to look on the bright side of life. A smile instead of wanting to challenge others is wanted here. Be sure to give ethical and religious training early in life.

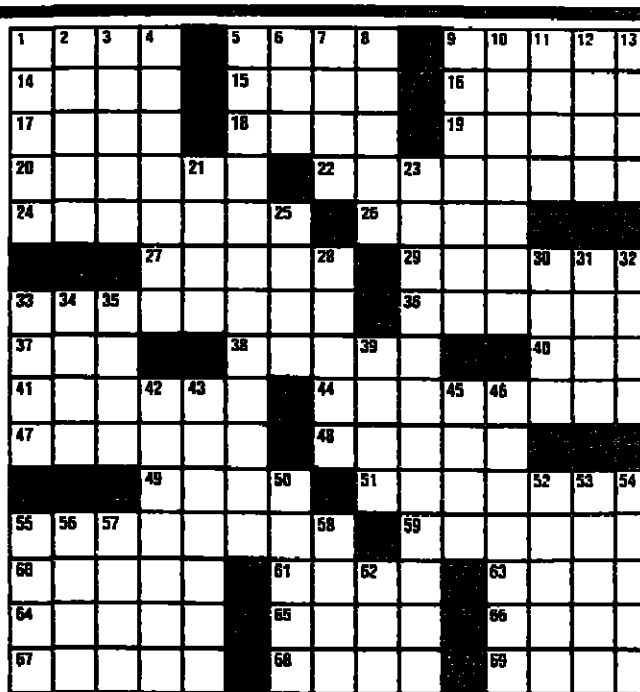
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Barbara J. Weakley

ACROSS	27 Force	59 Certain	23 Urban
1 Western	28 African fly	60 compound	25 Surgical
5 Old King—	33 Southern	61 Majority	26 Cooking
9 Reverse	36 Quercine	62 Medicinal	28 Civil
14 Invisible	37 Winglike	63 amount	30 wrong
emulation	part	64 Carouse	31 Fill to the
15 Algerian	38 Musical	65 Stewpot	brim
port	direction	66 Ms Kett	32 — out a
16 Uncanny	40 Hwy.	67 Brants	living
17 Baal	41 Papeete's	68 Street sign	33 — Mare
18 Stated	land	69 For fear	(city in
19 Gape	44 Banished		Transyl-
20 Subdue	47 Scramble		vania)
22 Collected	48 Night		34 Artin of
into a	sound		films
volume	49 Pair		35 Stadium
24 Sound	51 Rudiment		noises
systems	55 Novice		39 Hereditary
26 Dam			factor

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

ANAW	GNAMES	IRON
ANAW	RUPEE	NAPE
UNAPPROPRIATE	GREW	
NATURAL	DIEMIAN	
ASH	LOUIS	BRIN
SHASTA	LOUIS	BRIN
LASH	WEATH	UNDO
INDIGNANT	ENUS	
PETIT	YABOD	USH
EDIN	ADULT	TOIT
NOIE	RIANTIS	EPEE



WORLD

Warsaw threatens to boycott Europe security conference

WARSAW (R) — Poland gave notice Saturday it would boycott a resumed session of the European security conference opening in Madrid next Tuesday if the West tried to use it to condemn Polish martial law restrictions.

The official press in Warsaw said that the West had intensified air espionage against Poland, and it condemned sanctions announced Friday by Britain as "brutal interference" in Poland's internal affairs.

In an interview with the official news agency PAP published in Saturday's newspapers, Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wielezinski said that the West had intensified air espionage against Poland, and it condemned sanctions announced Friday by Britain as "brutal interference" in Poland's internal affairs.

Columbia gets set for third trip into space

CAPE CANAVERAL (A.P.) — Two weeks of critical tests on the Columbia's electrical connections got under way Saturday as space officials prepared for the shuttle's third launch on March 22.

"We want to check out that all the links are as they should be," said Hugh Harris, spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Scrutiny of the connections between the orbiter and the external fuel tanks is the first item on a list of check-ups that must be completed before the shuttle can be moved to the launch pad Feb. 21, he said.

On Friday, NASA spokesman Mark Hess said space agency workers were working faster than expected to prepare for the third launch.

The crew mating the shuttle to its huge external fuel tank was running 16 hours ahead of the pace it set on the second Columbia mission, Mr. Hess said. The speed-up was attributed to tools developed for the task and to the experience of workers.

Vice President George Bush announced the launch date at a Friday ceremony dedicating the European-developed Spacelab, which is scheduled for a September 1983 launch on the shuttle.

Mao's widow remains fiery as ever

PEKING (R) — Jiang Qing, Mao Tse-tung's fiery widow who was given a suspended death sentence last year as head of the "Gang of Four", is defiantly unrepentant of her crimes, Vice-Premier Wan Li said Saturday.

"She refuses to mend her ways and accept that she has committed crimes," he said, but added that Ms. Jiang was living well in prison.

Almost no news has leaked out about the Gang of Four radical leftists since they were sentenced in January last year. Where they are being held has been kept secret.

Ms. Jiang and one other Gang member, Zhang Chunqiao, were given two-year suspended death sentences for counter-

revolutionary crimes. The other two were sentenced to long jail terms.

During the trial, Ms. Jiang hurled revolutionary slogans at the judges and repeatedly dragged in the name of her dead husband, saying that all her actions during the now discredited cultural revolution of 1966-76 were on Chairman Mao's instructions or on his behalf.

Vice-Premier Wan, who was speaking during a meeting with Reuters' managing director, Glen Renfrew, was asked what would happen to Ms. Jiang after the two-year suspension expired next January.

He said that depended on "what will be the case then," but added

that whether she was executed or not would be of no consequence to the situation in China.

Criminals under suspended death in China can be reprieved if they make an effort to reform, which Ms. Jiang apparently shows no sign of doing.

Vice-Premier Wan said that Ms. Jiang's case would be submitted to the National People's Congress, China's parliament, indicating that she merits special attention.

Yale University law school Prof. Burke Marshall, who was an assistant attorney general in the Kennedy administration and later was given interim

custody of the tapes, justifies the secret recording of conversations in terms of historical perspective.

"I find it understandable that President Kennedy would do this in that he was intensely interested in the historical record and he had the technology available," he said.

He does not consider the practice inappropriate in that he insists the Kennedy tapings were "highly selective."

But other ex-members of the Kennedy administration say they are embarrassed by the revelations.

Mr. Marshall says the taping arrangement was known to only two people other than the president himself during the 18 months it was in active operation.

He says the two were the president's brother, the late Attorney-General Robert F. Kennedy, and Presidential Secretary Evelyn Lincoln.

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The tapes, in the Kennedy Library in Boston, will be transcribed, submitted to the National Security Council for clearance and then made public, a process that will probably be completed this summer.

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custody of the tapes, justifies the secret recording of conversations in terms of historical perspective.

"I find it understandable that President Kennedy would do this in that he was intensely interested in the historical record and he had the technology available," he said.

He does not consider the practice inappropriate in that he insists the Kennedy tapings were "highly selective."

But other ex-members of the Kennedy administration say they are embarrassed by the revelations.

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ETA sets free kidnap victim

BILBAO, Spain (R) — Basque industrialist Jose Lipperheide was released early Saturday by the separatist guerrillas who kidnapped him a month ago, police said.

Mr. Lipperheide, 77, was freed near Bilbao without police intervention. It was not known whether any ransom was paid.

The industrialist was abducted from his home in a fashionable Bilbao suburb on Jan. 5 by members of the hardline military wing of the separatist guerrilla group ETA (Basque homeland and liberty).

In a radio broadcast earlier this week ETA said it had kidnapped Mr. Lipperheide because, among other things, he had refused to pay his "revolutionary taxes."

Such levies, imposed on businessmen and politicians, have been a traditional source of revenue for the guerrillas.

Three weeks ago police released the father of pop singer Julio Iglesias, kidnapped by the more moderate Political-Military wing of ETA in late December.

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Roman Catholic primate of Poland, in Rome for a week of talks with Pope John Paul on the situation in their homeland, will address his compatriots in a sermon Sunday.

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Ex-Iranian minister, brother killed

BEIRUT (A.P.) — A former deputy cabinet minister and his brother have been assassinated in Tehran, the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Saturday.

IRNA said two motorcyclists opened fire on Mohammad Ali Amini and his brother Reza Friday night as the two were entering their house in Africa Street in one of Tehran's posh residential areas.

Mr. Mohammad died immediately and his brother died soon after being taken to a hospital.

Mohammad Ali Amini was deputy minister of industry and mines after the 1979 revolution which deposed the monarchy. IRNA did not say when he served in the government.

The news agency said the two attackers escaped. Investigations are underway.

For the past seven months underground leftist urban guerrillas have been waging a campaign of

bombings and assassinations against Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's fundamentalist regime. The government says more than 1,000 prominent Khomeini supporters have died in the attacks, while more than 2,000 government foes have been reported executed.

In one of the most recent reported assassination attempts, President Ali Khamenei's brother, Mohammad Khamenei, a parliament member from the northeastern city of Mashad, was shot and wounded in Tehran on Jan. 10. Officials blamed "American mercenaries" for that shooting.

Freed Briton heads for Amsterdam

ATHENS (A.P.) — British businessman Andrew Pyke, released from an Iranian prison following 17 months of captivity, left here for Amsterdam Saturday, accompanied by his Dutch-born wife Ursula.

The couple spent Friday night at the British embassy residence here.

Escorted by a representative of the Dutch company for which he worked at the time of his arrest, Mr. Pyke boarded a scheduled flight of the Dutch airline KLM.

Cyprus says Turkish guns opened fire on Indian jet

NEW DELHI (A.P.) — The Indian air force plane fired on over Cyprus was an unarmed courier plane preparing for a routine fuel stop, an Indian official said here Saturday.

The Cyprus government charged Friday that the Antonov 12 aircraft was fired upon from a Turkish-Cypriot military position close to Larnaca International Airport in south Cyprus.

The plane was on a routine flight from Britain when it was fired on Wednesday while preparing to land at the airport, Indian external affairs ministry spokesman Arun Banerjee said. It was not damaged and no-one was injured, and the craft continued to India on schedule.

India has asked its ambassador in Nicosia, M.K. Mahajan, for a report on the firing and will wait for that before deciding whether to file a formal complaint, Mr. Banerjee indicated.

The Cypriot ambassador to India was out of the country Saturday and the other official member of the mission could not be reached for comment.

However, the Cyprus government said in a statement released Friday in Nicosia that Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis had lodged a formal complaint with Hugo Gobbi, the special representative of the United Nations secretary general.

The statement said the plane was approaching Larnaca for refuelling when "it was fired upon from the Turkish positions in the Louroujina area," which is in the Turkish half of the war-divided island, 13 kilometres northwest of the seaside airport in government-controlled southern Cyprus. Witnesses said later that Turkish forces had fired machineguns at the plane without hitting it.

Kidnapped Austrians return home

VIENNA (R) — Three Austrians who were kidnapped while working in Iraq and held by Kurdish guerrillas for 10 weeks returned home Saturday, airport sources said. Their captors had handed them over to a special Austrian envoy at the Turkish-Iraqi border on Feb. 1.

Pope to visit Spain

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul intends to visit Spain in mid-October this year at the end of celebrations to mark the 400th anniversary of the death of Saint Teresa of Avila, Vatican spokesman Romeo Parisi said.

U.S. aid to Egypt to increase by \$400m

CAIRO (R) — Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said Friday United States military aid to Egypt will rise by \$400 million a year, Egypt's official Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

This will bring U.S. military aid to Egypt this year to a total of \$1.3 billion, Mr. Ali said in a television statement made in Washington where he has been accompanying President Hosni Mubarak.

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Iraq calls for meeting of non-aligned bureau

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq has called for a meeting at the United Nations of the non-aligned countries' coordination bureau next week to discuss a draft agenda for their coming summit conference, the Iraqi News Agency reported Saturday.

It quoted an Iraqi foreign ministry spokesman as saying that Iraq would present a proposed draft agenda for the summit, due to be held in Baghdad in September.

Iraq is to be the next chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, now presided over by Cuba.

Nigeria urges end to Iran-Iraq war

LAGOS, Nigeria (A.P.) — Nigerian President Shugu Shagari has urged Iran and Iraq to settle their 16-month-old border war, the news agency of Nigeria reported Saturday.

In remarks welcoming to Nigeria a delegation of Iranian officials headed by special envoy Hojatollah Saei, Mr. Shagari said the conflict was complicating Middle East peace efforts and causing disunity, the agency said.

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